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19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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PRICE ONE ANNA.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT REPUDIATED?

DEFENCE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS
TO REMAIN RESERVED
SUBJECTS.

Premier's Assurance To India.

PRESSING ON WITH FEDERAL PLAN
WITH ALL POSSIBLE
DISPATCH.

January Declaration Stands.

WORKING COMMITTEE OF R. T.
CONFERENCE TO BE SET UP
IN INDIA.

"The path of reason and mutual goodwill of the two peoples... is the path of future whatever may have been the path of the past—my dear Mahatma, let us go on in this way. It is the best way and the only way."

This was the concluding appeal of the Premier when he rung down the curtain at St. James Palace over the Round Table Conference.

In his earlier speech Mr. MacDonald after repeating that the National Government had authorized him to reaffirm the declaration of January last, Federation still held the field.

Mr. MacDonald promised full responsible Government to the Provinces which would enjoy the greatest amount of freedom. In the meanwhile the North-West Frontier Province will be constituted into a full fledged Governor's Province while Sindh will be a separate province provided the financial side of the scheme is guaranteed with regard to Central Government the principle of responsibility of the Executive to the Legislature was to be recognised subject to the qualification that in the existing circumstances Defence and Foreign Affairs to be reserved to the Governor-General and that Finance would be transferred subject to safeguards.

As for the communal question the Premier asked the delegates to settle it amongst themselves but in case of their failure the Government would be compelled to apply their provisional scheme.

The Premier proposed the setting up of a Working Committee of the R. T. Conference which would remain in being in India with other committees like Franchise Committee, Fact-finding Committee and Finance Committee to keep in touch with the two countries. Finally the Conference will meet again for a final review of the whole scheme.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The following is the full text of Prime Minister's statement at the Round Table Conference today:

"We have now had two sessions of the Round Table Conference and the time has come to survey the important work which has been done, first of all in setting out the problems which in the task of Indian Constitution building we have to surmount, and then in trying to find how to surmount them. The reports presented to us now bring our co-operation to the end of another stage and we must pause and study what has been done and the obstacles which we have encountered and the best ways and means of bringing our work to a successful end as rapidly as possible.

WE HAVE WON EACH OTHERS' CONFIDENCE.

I regard our discussions and our personal contacts here as of the highest value and make bold to say that they have raised the problem of Indian constitutional reform far above the mere technicalities of Constitution-making for we have won that confidence in and respect for each other which has made the task one of helpful political co-operation. That, I am confident, will continue to the end. By co-operation alone can we succeed.

As I say my colleagues in His Majesty's present Government fully accept that statement of January last as representing their own policy. In particular they desire to reaffirm their belief in an All-India Federation as offering the only hopeful solution of India's constitutional problem. They intend to pursue this plan unwaveringly and to do their utmost to surmount the difficulties which now stand in the way of its realisation. In order to give this declaration the fullest authority the statement which I am now making to you will be circulated to-day as a White Paper to both houses of Parliament and the Government

will ask Parliament to approve it this week.

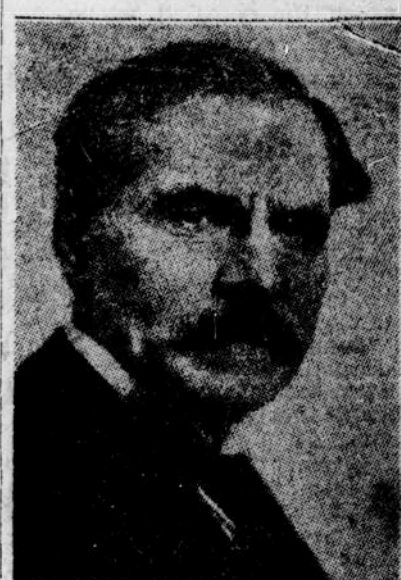
"MAC'S" CONCERN FOR MINORITIES.

The discussions which have been proceeding during the past two months have been of value in showing us more precisely the problems we have to solve and have advanced us towards the solution of some of them. But they have also made it plain that others still require further examination and co-operative consideration. There is still difference of opinion for instance as to the composition and powers of the Federal Legislature and I regret that owing to the absence of a settlement of the key question of how to safeguard the minorities under a responsible Central Government the Conference has been unable to discuss effectively the nature of the Federal Executive and its relationship with the Legislature.

Again it has not yet been possible for the States to settle amongst themselves their place in the Federation and their mutual relationship within it. Our common purpose will not be advanced by ignoring these facts nor by assuming that the difficulties they present will somehow solve themselves.

LIKE GOOD CRAFTSMEN.

Further thought, discussion, and reconciliation of different interests and points of view are still required before we can translate broad general aim into the detailed machinery of a workable constitution. I am not saying this to indicate impossibility nor to foreshadow any pause in our work. I only wish to remind you that we have put our hands to a task which demands alike from His Majesty's Government and from the leaders of Indian opinion care, courage and time lest when the work is done it may bring confusion and disappointment and instead of opening the way to political progress may effectively bar it. We must build like good craftsmen well and truly. Our du-



PREMIER MACDONALD.

Premier's "Offer" To India At A Glance

The Premier repeats the assurance that the declaration of last January remains.

The Government reaffirms belief in an All-India Federation and intends to persist unsparingly in order to surmount the difficulty. The statement would be issued as a White Paper to-day.

It is intended to ask for the Parliamentary approval immediately. Federation still holds the field. Provinces to be responsibly governed and to enjoy the greatest freedom. The N. W. F. P. to be constituted immediately into a Governor's province with due regard to the Frontier's requirements.

Sind to be separated if Finance were safe. A conference will be called for this purpose.

Proposal of a Working Committee of the R. T. Conference in India to keep in touch with both the countries, and setting up of Franchise Committee, Fact-finding Committee and Finance Committee with British statesmen as Chairmen.

Central Government to be responsible to the Legislature subject to Defence, and Foreign Affairs as reserved subjects under control of Governor-General and Financial safeguards are to remain.

to India demands that from all of us.

GENERAL DECLARATIONS CARRY US NO FURTHER.

What then is the general position in which we find ourselves as regards a practical programme for the advancement of our common aims? I want no more general declarations which carry us no further in our work. The declarations already made and repeated to-day are enough to give confidence in the purpose of the Government and to provide work for the committees to which I shall refer.

FEDERATION HOLDS THE FIELD.

I want to keep to business. The great idea of All-India Federation still holds the field. The principle of a responsible Federal Government, subject to certain reservations and safeguards, though a transition period remains unchanged. And we are all agreed that the Governor's Provinces of the future are to be responsibly governed units enjoying the greatest possible measure of freedom from outside interference and dictation in carrying out their own policies in their own sphere.

N. W. F. P. AS GOVERNOR'S PROVINCE.

I should explain at once in connection with the R. T. Conference and read a state-

TORY PRESS PUTS ON WAR PAINT

Congress Behind Acts Of Terrorism!

POSTPONE GRANT OF SELF-GOV'T. TO INDIA.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Peacefully disposed Indians should welcome measures designed to preserve elements of law and order and prevent wholesale murder, says the "News Chronicle" in a leading article on Anti-terrorism Ordinance, for unchecked terrorism will be hopeless obstacle to India's advance towards self-Government.

"Congress is behind these outrages," declares the "Morning Post" and suggests the proclamation that for every political murder in India a power transferred will be resumed or the whole question of self-Government postponed for a term of years.—Reuter's Special.



MAHATMA GANDHI.

I Live Under No Illusions.

"INDIA IS THIRSTING FOR LIBERTY."

No Sacrifice Is Too Great For It, Says Gandhiji.

CONGRESS REPRESENTS SPIRIT OF REBELLION.

"The Congress represents the spirit of rebellion," declared Mahatma Gandhi, "in what may be said to be the last word on behalf of the Congress" at the Round Table Conference.

"I live under no illusion... I shall strain every nerve to secure a settlement without exposing the millions of India's men, women and children to the Terrible Ordeal... but if it has got to be faced, I shall do it with joy."

Gandhiji strongly protested against the manner in which reports of the Conference were recorded putting down Gandhiji as only one of the dissentient and warned the British Government as to what the Congress organisation really is.

"Do not for a moment differentiate me from the organisation of which I am but a drop in the Ocean... I have no authority save what I derive from the Congress."

Concluding India's spokesman pointedly drew the attention of the British Government to the words on the wall, to read it and not to be blind to such realities for there are thousands to-day besides the terrorists who are writing the history of the fight for freedom with their blood, "who are sworn not to give themselves peace or the country peace," till they get the "bread of liberty."

"Would Like To Study The Declaration"

MAHATMA.

RING DOWN OF R. T. C. TAMASHA

Mahatma Pays Tribute To Premier For His Industry.

YOU ARE ENTITLED TO MY SINCEREST AND HEARTY VOTE OF THANKS.

I would like to study your declaration," observed Mahatma, in moving a vote of thanks to the Premier, "once, twice, three and as often as may be necessary scanning every word thereof and reading its hidden meaning—if there is any hidden meaning in it and then come to my conclusion."

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

This morning's performance at the St. James' Palace once more demonstrated that the British Government dare not come out openly and be blunt, but through the mouth of the Premier who has beaten the Welsh Wizard at his game, shirked responsibility of facing the realities. The proposal of framing a new constitution for India has been postponed till Doomsday, and Gandhiji's utterance on the eve of his departure, "external circumstances do not warrant hope," has come out prophetic.

SHIP OF CONSTITUTION-MAKING AT SEA.

The ship of constitution making has like second "Flying Dutchman" remained beating out at sea unable to make Port. The reason is not far to seek. It is no question of our people devising the constitution as suggested by the Mahatma, through a Constituent Assembly but a constitution imposed on us by foreigners.

"MAC'S" RAIN-BOW TRICK.

Mr. MacDonald's attempt of holding out prospects of a Federal Government is the rainbow trick to retreat before the advancing tide of India's march to freedom. The Premier's phrases and cajolery will not deceive even a child in India, for he is "erecting a glorious building with precious fibres and tiles."

ANOTHER FIERY ORDEAL FOR INDIA.

To Congressmen and Nationalist Indians the Conference was dead long ago and the Premier's statement has served as the burial ceremony for the dead corpse. Nationalist Indian opinion here is convinced that India's march to freedom will have to be through the fiery ordeal of non-co-operation which to imperial assets like Mr. Sastri are arid fields.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Round Table Conference concluded its session to-day in a setting of the same subdued enthusiasm as last year.

The Prime Minister's parting message of hope and his assurance of the Government's determination steadily to pursue programme chalked out last year brought back in clear outline the picture which some had apprehended, had almost faded away.

The Queen Anne's drawing room in which the last plenary session was held this morning, was packed with delegates, distinguished visitors and representatives of the press.

A large number of visitors and press correspondents were also accommodated in adjoining room listening in to the speeches through loud-speakers.

Precisely at 11-30 a.m. the Prime Minister rose to address the Conference and read a state-

ment which had the full authority of the Cabinet. He spoke for 35 minutes. The speech was punctuated with cheers, particularly the announcement of the creation of the Frontier into a Governor's Province and the appointment of Committees in India to implement the work of the Conference.

His personal appeal to the communities to settle the differences without the intervention of the Government made a deep impression and when the curtain was rung down on this year's session wide expression was given by delegates to the feeling of a personal debt of gratitude to the Prime Minister who had laboured most heroically to bring the Conference to a successful close.

The announcement that the Conference was "adjourned" was regarded as significant, several preliminary meetings of the Federal Structure Committee that the

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Mahatma Gandhi delivered his speech at the plenary session seated as he explained to the Premier due to his being a physically incapable man. He said:

"I wish I could have done without having to speak to you, but I felt that I would not have been just to you or to my principles if I did not put in what may be the last word on behalf of the Congress. I live under no illusion. I do not think anything I can say this evening can possibly influence the decision of the Cabinet. Probably the decision has already been taken. Matters of liberty or practically a whole Continent can hardly be decided by mere argumentation or even negotiation. The negotiation has its purpose and has its play not only under certain conditions. Without these conditions negotiations are a fruitless task; but I do not want to go into all these matters."

REPORTS BEFORE R. T. C.

I want as far as possible, to confine myself within the four corners of the conditions that you as Premier read to this conference at its opening meeting. I would first of all say a few words in connection with the reports that have been submitted to this Conference. You will find in these reports generally stated that it is the opinion of a large majority. Some, however, have expressed the opinion to the contrary, and so on. The parties who have dissented have not been stated. I had heard when I was in India—and I was told when I came here—that no decision will be taken by the ordinary rule of majority, and I do not want to mention this fact here by way of complaint that reports have been so framed as if the proceedings were governed by a test of the majority.

DISSENTING OPINIONS.

But it was necessary for me to mention this fact, because to most of these reports you will find there is dissenting opinion, and in most of the cases the dissent unfortunately happens to belong to me. It was not a matter of joy to have to dissent from fellow-delegates, but I feel I could not truly represent the Congress unless I notify that dissent.

There is another thing which I want to bring to the notice of the Conference, namely, what is the meaning of the dissent of the Congress. I said at one of the preliminary meetings of the Federal Structure Committee that the

Congress claimed to represent 85 per cent of the population of India, that is to say, the dumb toiling semi-starved millions; but I went further. The Congress also claims, by right of service, to represent even the Princes if they would pardon my putting forth their claims, and the land-holders and the educated class.

CONGRESS REPRESENTS WHOLE OF INDIA.

I wish to repeat the claim, and I wish this evening to emphasise that claim. All other parties at this meeting represent sectional interests. The Congress alone claims to represent the whole of India and all interests. It is no communal organisation. It is the determined enemy of communalism in any shape or form. The Congress knows no distinction of races, colour or creed. Its platform is universal. It may not always have lived up to its creed. I do not know a single human organisation that lives up to its creed. The Congress has failed very often to my knowledge; and it may have failed more often to the knowledge of its critics. But even the worst critics will have to recognise, as it has already been recognised, that the Indian National Congress is an organisation that is growing daily, and its message penetrates to the remotest Indian village.

CONGRESS ONLY CAN DELIVER THE GOODS.

And yet here I see that the Congress is treated as one of the parties. I do not mind it. I do not regard it as a calamity for the Congress. But I do regard it as a calamity for the purposes of the work for which we are gathered together. I wish I could convince the public of Britain as well as the British Ministers that the Congress is capable of delivering the goods, that the Congress is the only All-India organisation bereft of any communal basis, that it does represent all the minorities which have lodged their claim here and which claim I hold unjustifiably—to represent 46 per cent of the population of India. The Congress, I say, claims to represent all these minorities. What a great difference it would be to-day, if this claim on behalf of the Congress was recognised. I feel I have to state this claim with some degree of emphasis on behalf of peace, for achieving which is the common purpose of all of us—both to you, English.

(Continued on page 7.)

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WANTED Some INSPECTORS and AGENTS for sale of our famous Tea on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 130-25 to Rs. 300 including T.A. The selected candidates will have to invest in the Company Rs. 130. Apply for particulars to Messrs. BRITANNIA TEA CO. LTD., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta. 3898

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Public Notices

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Share Certificates in respect of 50 shares. Nos. 820178/820190; 612285/612319; 557012/557013, of The Tata Industrial Bank Limited, in the name of late Mr. Pandurath Narayan Chokher have been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered office of the Central Bank of India, Limited, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay otherwise Share Certificates for 25 Central Bank Shares will be issued to the legal heirs of the above deceased. Bombay, 1st December, 1931.

HARJIVANDAS B. MEHTA, Advocate for the legal heirs of the late Mr. P. N. Chokher. 3992

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

SALE OF THE BUSINESS OF MESSRS. DUKE & SONS, FORT.

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of a going concern of the business of AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS carried on in the name of Messrs. DUKE & SONS, FORT, at Nos. 19, 31-33-35, British Hotel Lane, Fort, together with the plant, machinery, materials, trade-marks, labels, live-stock, stock-in-trade and good will thereof and together with the benefit of the lease of the premises. Offers should reach the undersigned on or before the 5th December, 1931. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at his office, at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer. Dated this 30th day of Nov. 1931. H. H. WADIA, Court Receiver, and Receiver in Suit No. 1788 of 1931. 3989.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Office of the undersigned upto 4th January, 1932, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the construction of Buildings for the "AZAM JAH MILLS LIMITED" at Warangal (Nizam Territory). Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specification of works can be seen at the above offices between 3 and 5 p.m. (S.T.) on any working day where copies of Form of Tender can also be obtained on payment of Rs. 5/- per copy. Each Contractor, at the time of handing in his Tender, shall deposit Rs. 5,000/- as a guarantee of good faith, which amount shall be forfeited by him as liquidated damages in the event of any evasion, refusal or delay in signing the Contract, but which deposit shall be returned upon the non-acceptance of the Tender. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. FOR THE AZAM JAH MILLS LIMITED, AHMED F. CURRIMBOY, Director, Agents, "Currimbhoys House", 12-14 Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, 1st December, 1931. 3996

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai CHANDU, widow of Amaralal Kaldas and Bai KANTA, wife of Manilal Kaldas, both of Bombay, Hindus, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to a client of ours.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 60, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Kavasi Patel Tank Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91-3-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on 6 towards the North by a Sweepers' passage; on or towards the South by the said Kavasi Patel Tank Road; on or towards the East by the property of Joshi Lalji Nadasji and on or towards the West by the property of Khatri Husein Hassan and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2218; New No. 9298; Old Survey No. 433; New Survey No. 5172; and Cadastral Survey No. 3195 of Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6509 and Street Nos. 118-120.

Dated this 30th day of Nov. 1931. HORMUSJEE M. VAKIL & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. 3992

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES for the ten Second Preference Shares No. 401746, 401747, 401748, 401749, 401750, 401721, 401722, 401723, 401724, 401725, standing in the books of Tata Iron Steel Co. Ltd., have been MISLAIN or LOST and I have applied to the Company to issue to me the duplicate certificates thereof.

Any person having any claim in respect of these shares should apply to the Company at its Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fifteen days of the publication hereof otherwise the Company will issue duplicate certificates to me.

SAKHARAM DEOCHAND, Shoplaur. 1-12-1931. R 6331

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Collector of Farsakabad in charge of the property of Nawab Syed Ali Hassan Khan of which superintendence has been assumed by the Court of Wards of the United Provinces under the United Provinces Act IV of 1912 has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties or any of them by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 569 sq. yds. or thereabouts situate, lying and being on Plot No. 95 Agridada West Estate, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on or towards the North East by Plot No. 143 leased to Sorabji Edulji Davar, on or towards the South East by Plot No. 95-A, leased to Abdullah Husein, on or towards the South West by Wyle road and on or towards the North West by Motilal Street, which said premises consisting partly of a ground floor and two upper floors and partly of an out building of ground floor and known as "Husein Mansion" A, assessed by the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 3529 and under Cadastral Survey No. 1871 of Byculla Division and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 4090 (5), formerly by Street Nos. 11 and 20 and comprised under Lease dated 23rd January, 1923.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 572 sq. yds. or thereabouts situate, lying and being on Plot No. 95-A of the Agridada West Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded, on or towards the North East by Plot No. 143 leased to Sorabji Edulji Davar, on or towards the South East by land belonging to the improvement Trust laid out as a service passage on or towards the South West by Wyle Road and on or towards the North West by Plot No. 95 leased to Abdullah Husein and which said premises, consisting partly of a ground floor and two upper floors and partly of an out building of ground floor and known as "Husein Mansion B" are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 3529 and under Cadastral Survey No. 1871 Byculla Division and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 4090 (5c) and formerly by Street No. 95-B and now by Street No. 18 and comprised under Lease dated 23rd January, 1923.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1931.

DASTUR AND CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. 3990

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of KUNVERJI DAMODAR, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of his death at Champa Gully, without the Fort of Bombay, and doing business as Commission Agent at Vadgaodi without the Fort of Bombay, limited to the property and credits of the joint and undivided Hindu family to which the deceased belonged. Deceased.

CHHOTALAL BHAGWANDAS, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Champa Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-fifth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the Twenty Second Year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. SHAH AND CO., Petitioner's Attorneys. 3994

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHAGWANDAS DAMODAR, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of his death at Kanji Ladha Building, Champa Gully, without the Fort of Bombay, limited to the property and credits of the joint and undivided Hindu family to which the deceased belonged. Deceased.

CHHOTALAL BHAGWANDAS, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kanji Ladha Building, Champa Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-fifth day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the Twenty-second Year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. SHAH & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys. 3995

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RAO CHINNARAO & SONS, Gold Medalists, KADAM, (Via Rajahmundry).

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Notice under Succession Certificate

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE in respect of certain securities belonging to NANDLAL PARBHUDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Prabhu Bhuwan, Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

KAKUBHAI NAND LAL PARBHUDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, son and sole heir of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Prabhu Bhuwan, Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twentieth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

The 20th day of November, 1931. Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys. 3993

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows St. Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND STRONGLY BUILT FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES at 24 Napean Sea Road, Dehshah Bungalow (opp. Mr. Cashinath's Bungalow), on SUNDAY, the 6th December, 1931, at 10-20 a.m. (S.T.) the property of a gentleman comprising Jacobean Drawing room suites, Jacobean bureau book case, fancy tables and teapots, silver and curio cabinets, carpets, one Essey's upright grand piano, table & wall ornaments, dining table, chairs, dinner wagon, Jacobean's de-board, English white enameled bedsteads dressing tables, chest of drawers, writing tables, glass-ware crockery, cutlery and similar other household and domestic articles.

Also one Locomotive Daimler Car 1925-26 Model 4 cylinder, 15 H.P. lately renovated in perfect working order.

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A FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR INDIA

How To Remove Illiteracy And Unemployment

WANTED A TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

Sir M. Visvesvaraya's Suggestions

The following are extracts from the address delivered by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, at the fifth Convocation of the Andhra University, held at Waltair, on Tuesday:—

On the present occasion, I wish to draw attention to the importance of adjusting future educational policies and curricula to the needs of business and demands of economic advance. From the public standpoint, this is an urgent matter and I wish it to be considered not as an abstract proposition but as a live issue to the present generation. There has admittedly been such an appalling waste of talent and money in education of every grade in this country, especially of the University grade, that it is time that the whole system of education in it is rationalized without delay. The country's paramount needs render such a step not only necessary but imperative. The cultural side has had more attention paid to it in the past than, perhaps, it rightly required, in view of the growing population from decade to decade. There is, however, no need to decry the value to be attached to it, if to-day we are free to emphasize the urgent importance of the utilitarian aspect to meet the stress and strain of life with which the country is faced. University reform, if it is really to bear fruit, should, I think, from now, especially in view of the impending constitutional advance take note of the defects of the past and provide remedies which will prove not mere palliatives but sure cures. Some degree of realism, I think, really called for if Universities are to subserve genuine national ends in this country. The Andhra University is yet young and it is in a position to start well and strike out a new path in consonance with the need of the time. SOME GLARING DEFICIENCIES.

We will now go over a few of the most glaring deficiencies and wants with which we are confronted. One of the greatest disabilities under which the population of this country is labouring is illiteracy. According to the figures available, not more than 3 per cent. of the entire population of India is able to read and write. The corresponding proportion of literate population in British India is 7.5 per cent and that in the Madras Presidency 8.8 per cent. In most countries claiming to be progressive, the proportion is at least ten times what is represented by these figures. The next biggest disability, if next at all, is short employment and unemployment. Agricultural operations in this country depend on rainfall which lasts for about four months; the cultivator has, in consequence, regular employment for approximately six months in the year and there is no policy, organization or agency to find him suitable work for the remaining period. He is left to his own unaided devices to keep himself employed. A third deficiency is the pursuit of agriculture by archaic practices; that is to say, by unscientific and unbusinesslike methods and without machinery, adequate capital or manure. A fourth defect is the neglect of industries. For one reason or another, organized industries, which in many countries produce staple products in large quantities and help to build up wealth, have not made any appreciable headway here. The number of persons employed in such industries is barely 1 3/4 million out of a total of about 353 million. In a progressive country of this size, there should be at least 25 million so employed. Such a development will, in addition, lead to perhaps twice this number obtaining employment in trade, transport, finance and other subsidiary occupations. A fifth defect is the small share taken by the people in higher commerce and foreign trade. India has no investments abroad and is herself a debtor nation. Such gold and silver as she has, constitute for practical purposes frozen wealth, and the country's economic organization is not calculated to encourage investments in industries and business. A sixth defect is the absence of any organization on modern lines to supply these deficiencies in a direct manner and to make available capital, technical skill, advice, and other aids, to help the people to build up business.

KNOWLEDGE OF 3 R.'s. The future educational policies of the country should be specifically shaped to provide remedies for these various deficiencies and wants. A determined attempt should be made to equip every

young person in the country with a knowledge of the 3 R.'s and, also, when possible, with some degree of knowledge or skill in a vocation or profession suited to his capacity and opportunities. The educational system should arrange to train a sufficiency of natural leaders, such as administrators, entrepreneurs and technical experts taken from young persons qualified by their natural ability and aptitudes. It is these two classes, namely, persons of directing ability on the one hand and the great masses of working population on the other, that count most in the country's economic life. The two working together create business. The intermediate class, viz., foremen, middlemen and skilled workmen, will grow up automatically although they too will need, and will benefit by education appropriate to their class.

EDUCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY GRADE.

As the leader class is usually trained in the Universities it would be appropriate to consider first in what directions the system of University education needs revision and strengthening. The number of scholars attending Universities and institutions of University grade, in British India, comes to about 100,000 and including the Indian States it may go up to 110,000. The corresponding figures in Great Britain and Japan appear to be about 49,660 and 52,186 respectively and in the United States of America about 919,381. The comparison shows that if Great Britain is to be our model, and assuming that we can afford the cost, there should be at least three times the number of scholars attending institutions of the University grade in this country than there are at the present time.

The instruction given in the Indian Universities in subjects which have relation to production and business is extremely meagre. The most remunerative occupations for a time in this country will be those connected with "industries" which are needed for converting raw materials into the finished products of commerce. The principal courses of studies needed for industries and allied professions are—Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy and Chemical Technology. With the increase of inventions, new machinery and new commodities, specialised branches of Engineering have developed to meet the needs of definite technique, such as, Fuel and Gas Engineering, Electro-Chemical Engineering, Automotive and Aeronautical Engineering, Marine Engineering, Naval Engineering and the like.

For the next great occupation, namely, Agriculture, a knowledge of Chemistry, of sound agricultural practices, the use of machinery and manure will be needed; and also a knowledge of hydraulic engineering to design and operate works connected with irrigation.

For the practice of trade and commerce in the highest levels, a sound knowledge of economics, commerce, domestic and international trade and banking is indispensable. And along with these short courses in Civil Administration, in Business Administration and the occupational structure of the leading industrial nations of the world will be extremely valuable. In all these respects, the Indian Universities should put forth their strength in future to bring the training into closer contact with the needs of every-day business.

A TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY FOR INDIA.

Such great importance is attached to Technology and Commerce in Japan that separate Universities are maintained for the purpose and students are encouraged to remain at a University on an average up to an age of over 26 years. Science and Technology should be cultivated in close association. It is gratifying to learn that the Andhra University is likely soon to establish a College of Science and Technology at Waltair. A few weeks ago in the course of a learned address at the Annamalai University, Mr. S. E. Rangana- tham, the Vice-Chancellor of that University, deplored the lack of funds which prevented their starting a similar College at Chidambaram and suggested that instead of scattering their slender resources by multiplying ill-

equipped Colleges, all the Universities of South India might join forces and inaugurate an up-to-date College of Science and Technology with complete equipment of laboratories, workshops and machinery. In this connection it is worth while considering whether the Tata Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore may not be converted into a University as was at one time contemplated and placed under the control of a Board of Members drawn from the Universities of India, the representatives of the Tata family and the Provincial and State Governments concerned. If this was done and there was whole-hearted co-operation from all these bodies and authorities, it should be possible to obtain magnificent results in the technical line in less than a dozen years' time.

OTHER GRADES AND FORMS OF EDUCATION.

A general idea may be formed of the educational facilities available in British India from the number of scholars attending all classes of institutions which, in 1923-24, was 12.17 millions. This is equivalent to 4.5 per cent. of the total population of the country, the corresponding proportion at about the same time being about 12.5 per cent. in Japan, 16 per cent. in Great Britain and 25 per cent. in the United States of America. The fact that the last-named country maintains one-quarter of its population at school is doubtless the main reason why it is so prosperous to-day. The figures also show what an enormous leeway we have to make up in this country.

The numbers attending schools of the elementary grade in 1919 formed about 3.3 per cent. of the total population. To do justice to the needs of the country, this number should be trebled or quadrupled. There should be a wide diffusion of elementary education among the masses and the character of the education should be such as to give them a bias in favour of a vocation or calling.

The number of scholars attending schools of the secondary grade seems fairly satisfactory. Next in importance to mass elementary education comes vocational education. The number attending technical and special schools in the year 1929 is given as 327,673 or about 12 per 10,000. This number requires to be multiplied ten-fold if it is to be anywhere near the European standard. A very widespread system of vocational education is one of the greatest needs of the day in order to prepare the people for business life.

A young person who completes his primary education at the age of 10 or 12 should be able to enter an Arts and Crafts school in the nearest taluk or town. Students who pass the Middle School course and the High School course should be able to enter a Mid-Technical School and a Polytechnic (or a Technical Institute) respectively. For the highest qualifications in an occupation or profession, a young person should enter a University after passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science. There should be institutions of corresponding grades on parallel lines in Commerce or Business and Agriculture for those who wish to take up those professions. In agricultural schools, instruction in elementary mechanical engineering and the use of machinery should form an obligatory course as in the United States of America.

To give opportunities of improving their knowledge or skill to persons already in employment, a large variety of schools should be allowed to spring up, such as, continuation schools, part-time schools, night schools, and special trade schools. For a rapid diffusion of both general and business education, a considerable expansion of adult education is a desideratum. Adults should be able to obtain training in any grade or variety of education, up to, say, the 32nd year of age by attending night schools or part-time classes, without material interference with their regular occupation and income. Private effort should come to the aid of Government to carry on a country-wide campaign to spread literacy, or knowledge of a vocation among the adult population.

In any scheme for a wide expansion of education, there should be provision for local Committees or Boards of citizens competent to advise persons in the choice of a profession or calling at any stage of their educational career.

LESSONS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

For preparing a plan or programme for the rapid spread of education, note should be taken of recent developments in all grades of education in foreign countries. A close study of the educational history and policies of three or four up-to-date countries for the past fifty years will provide adequate data for framing a reliable plan and programme for our own. Western countries and Japan closely watch each other's progress in every department of national growth but neither Government nor leaders in India are in the habit of profiting by the past experience of countries (Continued on page 10.)



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Sanchi.		
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Agra, Fatehpur	23-12-31 to 2-1-32	1st Rs. 275/-
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CHILDREN'S LIVER & SPLEEN COMPLAINTS
AND CONFIRMED BY EMINENT DOCTORS.

Telegrams: "Livercare."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

"W. O. I. L." A meeting of the General Committee of the Welfare of India League will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
A meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Hall on Thursday, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

BOMBAY COUNCIL.
Succession Duty Bill Rejected.

The Successive Duty Bill was rejected in the Bombay Legislative Council by 35 to 61 votes. All elected members voted against the Bill. The special session has come to an end.

INCREASE IN POSTAL RATES.

A telegraph notification has been issued that "From fifteenth December the inland postage rates on letters will be raised to one anna and three pies. The unit of weight remains unchanged."

Postage on single postcards will be nine pies and reply post cards one anna and six pies.—A. P.

Sales Of Treasury Bills.

A press communique states:—Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 1st December 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 18,00,000 and Rs. 1,06,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 96-8-0 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 96-3-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 96,75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 7-0-0 and Rs. 7-3-11 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 2nd December 1931 to Monday the 7th December 1931 at Rs. 96-10-0 and Rs. 96-4-0 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 25th to the 30th November 1931 amounted to Rs. 39,25,000 and Rs. 1,63,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 8th December 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 11th December 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.
During the week ending the 28th November 1931, Sterling purchased in India is £1,304,000; from 1st April to 28th November, 1931, Sterling purchased in India is £5,699,000.

Net transfer to Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve, from 1st April to 28th November 1931 is £23,047,804.

Total for the respective periods is £1,304,000 and £28,746,804. Less—Sales of Sterling from 1st April to 28th November 1931 is £14,047,804.

Net remittances to British Treasury for the respective periods is £1,304,000 and £14,699,000.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.
(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
JANUARY.
New York, Dec. 1.
Previous Closing Rate 6.13
To-day's Opening Rate 6.12
Difference .01
To-day's Closing Rate 6.01
Difference .12
Broach Expectation A./M. 188

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
JANUARY.
Liverpool, Dec. 1.
Previous Closing Rate 4.78
To-day's Opening Rate 4.75
Difference .03
To-day's Closing Rate 4.77
Difference .01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, Dec. 1.
Silver Ready 19 1/4
Higher 0 7 0
Silver Forward 19 1/2
Higher 0 8 0
India and China bought.
Tone of the Market.

BOMBAY PRICES.
Bombay, Dec. 1.
Ready 61 9 0
Kartak 57 10 0
Magsar 61 9 0
Closing rate
London 3.29 1/2
New York 3.31

FLOW OF ORATORY AT ST. JAMES' PALACE. Premier On His Desire For Pressing On With Federation.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL THANKS MR. MACDONALD ON BEHALF OF PRINCES.

(Continued from page 1.)
section with that last point that we contemplate as one feature of the new order that the North West Frontier Province should be constituted a Governor's Province of the same status as other Governor's Provinces but with due regard to the necessary requirements of the Frontier and that as in all other Governor's Provinces the powers entrusted to the Governor to safeguard the safety and tranquillity of the Province shall be real and effective.

SIND A SEPARATE PROVINCE.
His Majesty's Government also accept in principle the proposition which was endorsed at the last Conference that Sind should be constituted a separate province if satisfactory means of financing it can be found. We, therefore, intend to ask the Government of India to arrange for a conference with representatives of Sind for the purpose of trying to overcome the difficulties disclosed by the report of the expert financial investigation which has just been completed.

WHY HE DIGRESSED.
But I have digressed from the question of a programme in the light of the accepted factors, Federation as the aim and self-governing provinces and the Indian States as its basis. As I have said our discussions have made it clear to all of us that federation cannot be achieved in a month or two. There is a mass of difficult constructive work still to be done and there are important agreements to be sought by which the structure must be shaped and cemented.

It is equally plain that the framing of a scheme of responsible Government for the provinces would be a simpler task which could be more speedily accomplished. The adjustments and modifications of the powers now exercised by the Central Government which would obviously have to be made in order to give real self-government to the Provinces should raise no insuperable difficulties. It has, therefore, been pressed upon the Government that the surest and speediest route to federation would be to get these measures in train forthwith and to delay the assumption of full responsibility by the provinces a day longer than is necessary. But it is clear that a partial advance does not commend itself to you.

You have indicated your desire that no change should be made in the constitution which is not effected by one all-embracing statute covering the whole field and His Majesty's Government have no intention of urging a responsibility which for whatever reasons is considered at the moment premature or ill-advised. It may be that opinion and circumstances will change and it is not necessary here and now to take any irrevocable decision. We intend and have always intended to press on with all possible despatch with the Federal plan. It would clearly be indefensible, however, to allow the present decision to stand in the way of the earliest possible constitutional advance in the North West Frontier Province. We intend, therefore, to take the necessary steps as soon as may be to apply to the North West Frontier Province until the new constitutions are established the provisions of the present act relating to Governor's Provinces.

FAILURES NOT FINAL OR CONCLUSIVE.
We must all, however, realise that there stands in the way of progress whether for the provinces or the centre that formidable obstacle the communal dead-lock. I have never concealed from you my conviction that this is above all others a problem for you to settle by agreement amongst yourselves. The first of a self-governing people is to agree how the democratic principle of representation is to be applied or in other words who are to be represented and how it is to be done. This Conference has twice essayed this task twice it has failed. I cannot believe that you will demand that we shall accept these failures as final and conclusive.

PROVISIONAL SCHEME OF COMMUNAL PROBLEM.
But time presses. We shall soon find that our endeavours to proceed with our plans are held up. (Indeed they have been held up already). If you cannot present us with a settlement acceptable to all parties as the foundation upon which to build. In that event His Majesty's Government would be compelled to apply a provisional scheme for they are determined that even this disability shall not be permitted to be a bar to progress. This would mean that His Majesty's

Government would have to settle for you not only your problems of representation but also to decide as wisely and justly as possible what checks and balances the constitution is to contain to protect minorities from all unrestricted and tyrannical use of the democratic principle expressing itself solely through majority power.

I desire to warn you that if the Government have to supply even temporarily this part of your constitution which you are unable to supply for yourselves and though it will be our care to provide the most ample safeguards for minorities so that none of them need feel that they have been neglected it will not be a satisfactory way of dealing with this problem. Let me also warn you that if you cannot come to an agreement on this amongst yourselves it will add considerably to the difficulties of any Government here which shares our views of an Indian constitution and it will detract from the place which that constitution will occupy amongst those of other nations. I, therefore, beg of you once more to take further opportunities to meet together and present us with an agreement.

WE INTEND TO GO AHEAD.
We intend to go ahead. We have now brought our business down to specific problems which require close and intimate consideration first of all by bodies which are really committees and not unwieldy conferences and we must now set up machinery to do this kind of work.

WORKING COMMITTEE OF R. T. C.
As that is being done and conclusions presented we must be able to continue consultations with you. I propose, therefore, with your consent to nominate in due course a small representative committee a Working Committee of this Conference which will remain in being in India which can keep in effective touch. I cannot here and now specify precisely how this committee can best employed. This is a matter which must be worked out and must to some extent depend on the reports of the committees we proposed to set up. But in the end we shall have to meet again for a final review of the whole scheme.

"The plan in a work is this. I would like you to carry it in your mind that these two sessions have provided now a mass of details. You have sketched out in a general way the kind of constitution; then you have said: "This whimb of it, that whimb of it, that aspect or it, has not yet been drawn in detail by any architect" and we now have to consider the stresses and the strains that will be put upon the fabric the best way to protect it, a safeguard it and to carry it. With that material in front of us, we appoint this Committee, that Committee and the other Committee to study the matter and to produce proposals for us for dealing with them. That is what you would call the detailed work that must be pursued, and you know perfectly well, my friends, that a Conference as large as this or a Committee as large as some of those Committees that have been meeting under the chairmanship of the Lord Chancellor cannot do that work. There are too many long speeches, (laughter) there are too many written speeches. There is not enough intimate practical and pointed exchange of view sharp across a table without ten minutes speeches.

Two seconds' observation met by another two seconds' observation. Only in that way are you going to work it out. But whilst this is being done, we have to keep in contact with what I would call this large representative political body, a body of this nature, a body which this typifies. That is the plan, the conception, of His Majesty's Government, or quick, effective, scientific and certain work in the building up of the great constitution of India, to which reference has been made.

The following explanatory passages were interpolated by the Prime Minister in his statement and are not included in the text of the White Paper:
It is our intention to set up at once the Committees whose appointment the Conference has recommended.

(a) to investigate and advise on the revision of the Franchise and Constituencies
(b) to put to the test of detailed budgetary facts and figures the recommendations of the Federal Finance Sub-Committee and
(c) to explore more fully the specific financial problems arising in connection with certain individual States.
We intend that these committees

shall be at work in India under the chairmanship of distinguished public men from this country as early in the new year as possible. The views expressed by you here on the other outstanding federal problems will be taken into consideration at once and the necessary steps taken to get better understanding and agreement upon them.

His Majesty's Government have also taken note of the suggestion made in paragraph 26 of the Federal Structure Committee's unreported with the object of facilitating an early decision on the distribution among the states of whatever "may be agreed upon for their representation in the legislature."

ADVICE TO PRINCES.
It follows from what I have already said that they share the general desire for an early agreement on this question among the States and His Majesty's Government intend to afford the princes all possible assistance by way of advice in this matter. It appears to the Government that there is likely to be undue delay in their reaching agreement amongst themselves the Government will take such steps as seem helpful to obtain a working settlement.

I have already alluded to another matter to which you have given ample evidence that you attach great importance and to which you will effect me to refer. A decision of the communal problem which provides only for representation of the communities in the Legislatures is not enough to secure what I may call "natural rights." When such provisions have been made minorities will still remain minorities and the constitution must, therefore, contain provisions which will give all creeds and classes a due sense of security that the principle of majority Government is not to be employed to their moral or material disadvantage in the body politic.

The Government cannot undertake here and now to specify in detail what those provisions should be. Their form and scope will need the most anxious and careful consideration with a view to ensuring on the one hand that they are reasonably adequate for their purpose and on the other that they do not encroach to an extent which amounts to substitution upon the principles of representative responsible Government.—Reuter.

In this matter the Committee of Consultation should play an important part for here also just as in regard to the method and proportions of electoral representation it is vital to the success of the new constitution that it should be framed on a basis of mutual agreement.

BID YOU GOOD-BYE.
Now once again we must bid each other good-bye for a time. We shall meet individually and we shall meet I hope on Committees carrying on this work to which we have set our hands—not we in the sense of His Majesty's Government; but we in the sense of you and us together.

CONFERENCE, NOT A FAILURE.
Great strides have been made, greater, I am sure, you will find, than the most optimistic thinker. I was glad to hear in the course of these debates speaker after speaker taking that view. It is the true view.

These Conferences have not been failures in any sense of the term. These conferences had to meet these conferences had to come up against obstacles; these conferences had to be the means by which diversity of opinion had to be expressed; these conferences enabled us not only to mobilise the good will of India and England but also enabled us to mobilise the great problems, the historical problems of India. These problems have enabled us all-you and we to get-together to come down and face hard reality and to gather from mutual conference the spirit and the determination to overcome difficulties.

We have met with obstacles but one of those optimists to whom humanity owes most of its progress said that "obstacles were made to be overcome." In that buoyancy of spirit and the goodwill which comes from it let us go on with our task. My fairly wide experience of Conferences like this is that the road to agreements is very broken and littered with obstructions to begin with and the first stages often fill one with despair. But quite suddenly and generally unexpected the way smoothes itself out and the end is hardly reached. I not only say that such may be our experience but I assure you that the Government will strive unceasingly to secure such a successful termination to our mutual labours.—Reuter.

AFTER PREMIER'S DECLARATION.

Indian Delegates In Conclave With Mahatmaji.

LONDON, Dec. 1.
Immediately after the conclusion of the Round Table Conference Mahatma Gandhi called a meeting of those delegates with whom he has lately been holding constant consultations, comprising Mr. Sastri, Dr. Sapru, Pandit Malaviya, Sir P. Sethna, Mr. Jadhav, Rev. Datta, Mr. Jamal Muhammad, Mrs. Subbarayan, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Joshi, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. G. R. S. P. Thakurdas and Mr. Birla.

It is understood that prolonged discussion occurred on the Premier's speech each delegate presenting his views. The question was debated whether the declaration constituted an advance on the last sessions. The majority were inclined to view that it was a definite advance.

Mahatma Gandhi did not express any opinion but repeated his statement at the morning's plenary session that until he had read the document most carefully he would refrain from committing himself.

It is understood that the situation in Bengal with special reference to the promulgation of the Ordinance engaged considerable attention. Gandhi is understood to have taken the most serious view of its effects. "He and other delegates are meeting Sir H. Carr and Mr. Benthall in the evening fully to review the position in Bengal."—Reuter.

Mahatma Moves Vote Of Thanks.

(Continued from page 1.)
adding delegates remarking that the Conference had ended under good auspices.

MAHATMA PROPOSES THANKS.

After the Premier's speech Mahatma Gandhi proposing a vote of thanks to the Chair said that he did so with the greatest pleasure. It would not be expected of any of them and least of all of him to comment on the weighty pronouncement on the Chairman. He had a double duty: one to conduct the Conference and the other to convey the decisions of His Majesty's Government.

It was more pleasant to Gandhi to refer to the first duty. He congratulated the Chairman on the lessons he had given them in time sense. He would try to pass that lesson to his countrymen. The Prime Minister had shown amazing industry and worked to exhaustion, old men like Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Sastri and himself.

"Therefore I have the greatest pleasure in moving the vote of thanks, but there is an additional reason and it is, perhaps, the greater reason why I should shoulder this responsibility and esteem and privilege that have been given to me. It is somewhat likely—I would say only 'somewhat likely' because I would like to study your declaration once, twice, thrice and as often as may be necessary, scanning every word thereof, and reading its hidden meaning. If there is hidden meaning in it, crossing all 'I's and dotting all 'I's and if then I come to the conclusion, as just now seems likely, that as far as I am concerned even if we have come to the parting of ways and that our ways take different directions, it does not matter to us. Even so you are entitled to my hearty and sincerest vote of thanks."

SIR A. QAYUM GRATIFIED.
THE VOTE OF THANKS TO THE PREMIER.

Sir Abdul Qayum seconding confessed that he was overwhelmed by the announcement of fate of his province and in view of honour of seconding the vote, his happiness was unbounded. He sincerely and heartily supported the vote. The Premier's statement on behalf of the Government was quite satisfactory to him and though every delegate might not be satisfied there was one from far-off corner of India who was quite satisfied with fate of his own province. (Applause).

Sir Abdul Qayum expressed gratitude to Government and all members of Conference for announcement. He said that he hoped that best interpretation would be placed on words "with due regard to requirement for defence of Frontier" and that they would be allowed even if they occasionally committed mistakes, every opportunity of acquiring experience or new constitution.

BHOPAL SPEAKS FOR PRINCES.

The whole-hearted support of the Princes to the vote was expressed by the Nawab of Bhopal who assured full co-operation of the States with the British Government and British India in the noble task of creating Greater India.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.		T. T. ON NEW YORK	
NEW YORK, Dec. 1.		LONDON, Dec. 1.	
Previous Close	3.39 1/2	Previous Close	3.40
To-day's Close	3.29 1/2	To-day's Opening	3.36 1/2
Difference	—10	To-day's Close	3.31
		Difference	—09

POUND SLUMPS HEAVILY.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 30.
In London Sterling-Dollar Cross rate opened to-day weak at 3.36 1/2 and declined further to 3.27 1/2 by 11-30 p.m. on heavy unloading by Amsterdam and Paris interests. The pound sterling slumped heavily to-day in New York and Continental centres though the fall was not proportionate to transactions recorded, arising from the fact that Continental countries are drawing on their balances here to pay their debts abroad.

LONDON EXCHANGE.
New York.—London Exchange touched new low record due to considerable Continental selling especially from Amsterdam and Paris.

STILL FURTHER FALL OF STERLING

Sterling displayed renewed weakness this morning due to extensive selling by France and Holland. The New York rate depreciated to 3.27.—Reuter.

a good-will of two peoples uniting to make road to the aim which we now profess together to have in common is the path of future, whatever may have been the path of the past". (Message Incomplete.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1931

NO SETTLEMENT

The Round Table Conference has at last come to an end, but, as was only to be expected, without an agreement. We are now, at the end of the year, nearly where we were at its beginning. That was in a way acknowledged by the Conference itself when Lord Reading somewhat pompously declared that he stood exactly where he stood last January and when he was applauded by the Conference. We can understand the declaration but not the applause. The position reached ten months ago was most uncertain and unsatisfactory and it cannot be a matter for applause that there has been no advance on that position. Probably the timorous ones at the Conference—they were not a few—were glad that Lord Reading had not receded from his position. Most of the fifty speeches at the Conference were pointless, desultory, unbusiness-like, and sectional and had all the air of unreality which Mahatma Gandhi had deplored more than once. The spirit of negotiations was conspicuous by its absence. Some of the speeches gave one the impression that there was more that was deliberately left unsaid and that suggested some sort of secret understanding behind the curtain. Else it is difficult to explain the protestation of several Indian Liberal leaders that the Conference has not been a failure, unless they have made it their principle to be satisfied with any crumb given them by the British Government. It would be an unedifying task to review the speeches of many of the Indian leaders. A number of these leaders spoke like supplicants for a good share of power for the particular classes which they professed to represent. Gandhiji was among the very few who vindicated the position of a plenipotentiary of a country demanding its complete freedom and nothing less. Frankly but with all the goodwill he could command, he declared that so long as he got the reality, the substance of freedom, he was quite prepared to accept any reasonable safeguards but that otherwise he had no other course open to him than to renew the struggle for freedom. "I would strain every nerve," he said, "to secure an honourable settlement without exposing millions of Indian men, women and children to the terrible ordeal of civil disobedience, but if it has got to be faced, I shall do it with joy." He did not deny the communal difficulty but plainly and bluntly pointed out that "so long as there was foreign rule, there could be no solution." If left to themselves,

Indians would, he added, surely solve the question, as indeed they had solved in the pre-British days. However, he has indicated the Congress position, that is, the country's demand. And not till that demand is conceded by Britain is there any prospect of any amicable settlement.

A melo-dramatic, if a little hysterical, scene towards the close of the Conference was Mr. Sastri's appeal to Gandhiji. With all the artificiality of a pre-arranged, stage-managed affair Mr. Sastri thus addressed Gandhiji: "Have you a heart still to lead your people, trustful and obedient, through the valley of humiliation and suffering even if it is unnecessary? And I contend it is no longer necessary. The thing is in our hands to-day." Then after lavishing praise upon the British, he said: "This is one of the occasions when it seems to me they are in a most winning and admirable mood. Take them now and victory is ours." We do not know whether Mr. Sastri made any appeal to the Government. Possibly he thought it unnecessary when that Government was in a most winning and admirable mood. In any case it was much easier to insinuate that it was heartless on the part of Gandhiji to contemplate any struggle when the British were so winsome that Gandhiji had only to "take them, and victory is ours." We cannot understand what Mr. Sastri means by Gandhiji leading his followers through humiliation. But as regards suffering, it is unnecessary for him to accuse Gandhiji, of all men, of heartlessness. Gandhiji's followers of their own accord invite suffering on themselves by resisting repression, a philosophy of action which arm-chair critics of their countrymen can ill understand or appreciate. It is noteworthy that Mr. Sastri appeals to Gandhiji in effect to accept the terms of the British Government even before they are clearly known. It is fairly evident he himself has accepted them in advance.

The R. T. force could not have a more befitting anti-climax than the Premier's pronouncement on Tuesday. To an expectant country, to the Princes and people of India, he announced in all seriousness that his declaration of January last remained the same. And the much-relieved Conference is reported to have applauded the assurance. It was evidently a relief to many that, despite the lapse of eleven months, the British Government did not go back upon its declaration. Now that may or may not be an unusual phenomenon, but what has happened to the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement which, going further than the Declaration of January last, provided for only much safeguards as were demonstrably in Indian interests? Is it to be understood that when a previous declaration alone is formally confirmed, the later and more progressive one is quietly ignored? Or is the latter implicit in the former? It should now be clear to everyone that we are practically where we were in January last, with the March Declaration being apparently passed over. For the rest a number of committees are to explore the problem further and a third R. T. Conference will be necessary some day to review the whole scheme. Such wanton procrastination and trifling with grave issues cannot but be regarded as the bankruptcy of British statesmanship. Add to this the revival of repression in various parts of India and the situation seems to be anything but satisfactory. The Government have in almost every respect destroyed the Truce, and it is time for the Congress to consider most seriously how to deal with the situation and the Government. According to the January statement Central Responsibility is subject to the qualification that Defence and External Affairs must be reserved to the Government.

General. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact only contemplated such safeguards in respect of these two subjects as well as Finance as were in the interests of India. The fact therefore, that the January Statement stands as a virtual repudiation of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The Congress, like Gandhiji, will give the most careful consideration to the Premier's statement but it is clear that, unless, in the meanwhile Mr. MacDonald is able to extricate himself from the blighting hold of the Tory Diehards, and is able to accede to the Congress demand for control over Defence, Foreign Relations and Finance, the Congress and the British Government have come to the parting of the ways and India will become the mistress of her destiny in her own way.

NEGATION OF LAW.

The latest Viceregal Ordinance, which hands over the District of Chittagong immediately to what will be practically martial law and threatens to give over other Bengal districts to the unrestricted sway of "lawless" rule, is welcomed by that section of the British Press which is always ready to bless coercion in India. But it is surprising that the "News Chronicle," a journal with Liberal traditions, should interpret the Ordinance as a measure "designed to preserve the elements of law and order." Every right-thinking Indian will agree with its observation that "unchecked terrorism will be a hopeless obstacle to India's advance towards Self-Government." He will also add that Self-Government is the only remedy for terrorism. The Congress, under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, has steadfastly preached non-violence and it is the Government's mistaken policy of putting obstacles in the Congress work of propagating Gandhiji's doctrine that freedom in India must be achieved only through "truth and non-violence," which has prevented the Congress from making headway against terrorism. Ordinances have been used to crush Congress propaganda. They have not so far checked terrorism. The malicious comment of the "Morning Post" that "Congress is behind these outrages" may provide fuel for Tory propaganda against Indian political aspirations but the offensive gibe proceeds from the desire to vilify Gandhiji and his co-workers.

The latest Bengal Ordinance is a wholesale attack upon those very "elements of law and order" which the "News-Chronicle" hopes it will "preserve." It confers powers upon the bureaucracy which, as Indians know from previous experience, are likely to be misused. It sets up Special Tribunals with High Court Judges as Presidents which will deal out Star Chamber justice. There has grown up a tradition in the High Courts of this country that the accused must be afforded every opportunity of defending himself and the Bench sees to it that he is given such opportunity. The new Ordinance empowers the Tribunals to dispense with the presence of the deceased and he can be condemned unheard on 'ex-parte' evidence. The position of a High Court Judge asked to preside over such a tribunal is certainly difficult. He must bid farewell to fundamental principles of legal procedure. The Governor of Bengal in his speech at the St. Andrew's Dinner in Calcutta on Monday mentioned as a feature of the Ordinance, the power conferred on the Special Tribunals "of awarding the highest penalty of law for murderous attacks which fall but which fall within the category of 'attempted murder.'" The public will be entitled to hold that this will lead to gross miscarriage of justice. The thoroughly coercive nature of the Ordinance is also evidenced in the power given to special magistrates to pass sentence of imprisonment for seven years. The Governor of Bengal hopes "to lay low terrorism" by using the powers conferred upon his subordinates "to clean up"

whole areas with the aid of the military, by imposing fines upon towns and villages, by swelling the number of detenus, by putting up persons for "trial" before special magistrates and Tribunals, sitting in camera. And he makes an appeal to the public to support him. The European Association will, of course, gladly support this official terrorism but the public cannot in the interest of law and humanity. Sir Stanley Jackson said in his speech that a terrorist must be considered to be outside the pale of law. If a person is 'proved' to be a terrorist, he can certainly be considered as outside the pale of law but under the Ordinance it is the Executive which decides whether a person is a terrorist. On its evidence alone he is to be convicted. The opportunity to prove himself innocent will be vitally denied to him. This is a gross violation of a fundamental legal principle and we hope public bodies and the legal fraternity all over the country will register their emphatic protest against it and Bombay will give a lead in this matter.

Trifles

The early proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council on the opening day were marked with an interesting incident. Finding that one of the new members was sharing his seat with his stick the President did "the painful duty of informing the Honourable members that sticks were not allowed in the House." The Honourable member is reported to have quietly left the House and on his return he was found unarmed.

The next Disarmament Conference should be held in Bombay with Sir Ali Mohamed Khan Dehlavi in the chair.

I do not know if the same rule governs the inside of our Central Legislature. But if it does I wonder how Dr. Munje and President Patel himself managed to be there for so many years. Surely it must have been a difficult task to overcome the feeling of uneasiness on not finding their inseparable staffs by their sides.

This reminds me. Considering all things, obvious and implied, why shouldn't the League of Nations depute Sir Mahomed Yakub to the Manchurian Front to solve the long drawn out Sino-Japanese tangle. He need only utter "Order! Order!". No fighting is allowed on this field" and both the Chinese and Japanese forces would retire to their respective camps.

"Duties on Luxury Products. New Bill of Government."

It is a good thing that America is not retaliating in the matter of "Luxury, agricultural and horticultural products," otherwise, poor Churchill would have had to postpone his departure indefinitely.

By the way, who is to be grateful to America for the Chorus Girl, India or Britain?

M. Flaudin, the French Finance Minister, visited England on a week-end shooting trip. The details of his "bag" are not known. But he was seen in the West End—gun in hand? And was he photographed?—with (1) Sir John Simon, (2) Mr. Neville Chamberlain and (3) Mr. Walter Runciman.

"Owing to their prohibition policy the excise revenue had fallen to the tune of about two crores and consequently the grants for education had suffered."—Dr. Solanki, the Depressed Class "Champion".

This is, in sober truth, just too bad. But it isn't yet too late. Let's have the slogan "Drink Toddy and save your children," or "A tumbler a day will keep ignorance away."

OUR LONDON LETTER.

A SQUARE MAN AT THE ROUND TABLE

(From Our Correspondent).

ST. JAMES PALACE,
LONDON (By Air), Nov. 21.

Throughout last week's discussions, if there was one thing clear it was this: that the Western world, enwrapped in the intricate windings of the course of secret mysterious diplomacy, is unable to grasp the simple straightforward manner of laying down the first principles of Indian Swaraj which Mahatma Gandhi has been adopting with courage and insistence. When for instance, the Mahatma explained that a British Army in India, whether Indian or British in personnel, was an Army of Occupation, he was laying down in clear terms the ideal of the Congress. He was careful to note that the Congress had accepted the Safeguards for a transitional period, but he wanted an understanding on the main issue, without which the transitional period was a vague term. When he stated that he had not asked for the immediate withdrawal of the British troops he was stating his willingness to come to terms during the transitional period. But even that great student of Indian politics "W. N. E.", the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" was unable to follow Mahatma Gandhi's line of thought, and argument and said so.

ILL-GOTTEN GAINS.

Similarly during the course of discussion over Commercial Safeguards, initiated by Mr. Benthall, the Mahatma laid down the general principle that the National Government in India will examine the claims of all people, whether Indian or non-Indian, to the properties they hold and if it found

that they had acquired these by unfair means, it would certainly dispossess them without compensation. This statement of fundamental policy is evidently intended to cover all transactions entered into by the British Government during its administration. It stands on the same level as examining all the public debt incurred by British on behalf of India. This is one of the things which must logically precede all transfer of trustee estates, in order to make sure that the trustees during their administration period had not frittered away the valuable assets of the trust property in order to bolster up their failing control. No one, whether Britisher or Indian, who had benefited by such transactions at the cost of the nation will have any claim to retain his ill-gotten advantages when the trusteeship ends and the rightful owner is again in charge of the estates.

But this naturally roused great apprehensions among those who were plodding their weary way out of the tangled web of communal discord, vested interests and the hundred and one similar small things that are looming large on the horizon, blocking the way of India's progress. While nobody objects or opposes the declaration of Fundamental Rights, there is a growing fear that these intermittent declarations from the sole representative of India's strongest political organisation are making the settlement of the vital Indian issues more and more difficult every day. There is a growing resentment felt in leading Indian circles that the Mahatma is still going about with his head in an atmosphere of Plato's ideals, (Continued on page 11)

PERSIA'S NEW LAW OF MARRIAGE

A LESSON FOR INDIAN MUSLIMS

(By Prof. MAHOMED HABIB).

At a time when the Mussalmans of India are engaged in a senseless and reactionary agitation against the very modest provisions of the Sarda Act, it is interesting and instructive to observe the sane and judicious way in which our neighbours across the Baluchistan desert, are tackling the same problem.

POWER OF ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS CURTAILED.

According to the provisions of Article 71, the Supplementary Constitution of 1907 ("Mutammimi Qanun Asasi") the decision of all religious suits was left to ecclesiastical courts ("Mahakimi Shariat") and of all civil cases to the civil courts ("Mahakim Adliyah"). No definite line between the two was drawn, but it was supposed that all cases of personal law would appertain to the former. There was at that time no Persian Civil Law distinct from the "Shariat." The accession of Raza Shah (then Salar Sigah) to power in 1920 inaugurated a regime of legislative activity and Persia has now more than ten codes dealing with substantive law as well as procedure. The ecclesiastical courts still exist, but it is an existence more akin to death than to life. I will deal with the subject in a subsequent 'study'; for our present purpose it will be enough to note that since 1923, three very distinct steps against the ecclesiastical courts have been taken. First, they were prevented from receiving and trying any case directly. They could only consider such cases as were forwarded to them by the civil courts and were obliged to send their recommendations to the latter. Secondly, the civil courts were ordered not to send them any cases except those

concerning marriage, divorce and appointment of guardians; the administration of oaths in suits where neither party could produce any evidence, was also one of their duties. Lastly, by a law of January, 1929, even these functions were taken away from them and the civil courts were directed not to send any cases to them except so far as they may be required to do so by a future law. This law has not yet been passed by the Majlis, and the Ecclesiastical Courts are, at present, leading a life of perfect and happy idleness. The circuit of an Ecclesiastical Court is the same as that of a civil court of the First Instance (Mahkama-i-Ibtidai), i.e. an average Persian district or 'wilayah'; it is presided over by a Mujtahid appointed by the State, who, if overburdened with work (an improbable contingency) may be granted an assistant. He is not entitled to any promotion, but the Government may, if satisfied with his work, increase his salary by one-fifth.

NO IMMEDIATE 'FATWAS.'

While the Ecclesiastical Courts have been reduced to a condition of compulsory hibernation, their functions are being assumed by the civil courts. The new Law of Marriage ("Qanun-i-Izdiwaj Umu-mi"), while making little or no changes in the traditions of the Shariat, places the institution of marriage on a civil basis. Henceforth the power of interpreting the law vests in the Civil Courts and of changing it with the Legislature. Arguments based on mediaeval 'fatwas' are no longer valid; references to the judge (Continued on page 11).

NOTES OF THE DAY

Unheeded Counsel.

"When the National Government was returned to power," says the latest issue of the "Manchester Guardian Commercial," "there was some irresponsible talk in the cotton trade about the 'firm hand' in India. Assuming for the moment—and it is a big assumption—that we could have kept the Indian market intact for Lancashire by 'big stick' methods, the time for such action is now past. Lancashire has most to hope for from a peaceful and contented India and has nothing to gain from a breakdown of the Round Table Conference." Evidently these simple truths are not much valued by those responsible for the present plight of the R. T. Conference and the revival of repression in India. The inevitable result must follow and the truth of the above remarks of the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" will be soon demonstrated by the collapse of British trade in India and particularly in Bengal.

Not A Gift.

With the near approach of a constitutional crisis in India many think it best to make explicit certain things so long regarded by them as only implicit. Mr. J. R. Abercrombie, for instance, while addressing the annual general meeting of the Bombay European Association, expressed the hope that the next advance towards India's political goal will "ultimately" lead to self-government for India within the Empire. And he candidly added: "I wish to emphasise the word ultimately, as it would be unfair and misleading, if I held out any hope of an immediate transfer of responsibility to a popularly elected legislature. This can only be achieved by a gradual transfer of authority along pre-conceived lines with each step consolidated before a further advance is made." Of British intentions to postpone Indian Swaraj to the Greek Kalends we have never had any doubt. But fortunately Swaraj is not merely a matter of British intentions. Putting it very explicitly, India denies and defies the British Parliament's right to determine the pace of constitutional liberty in India.

'National' Government at Work.

Even the worst of anti-MacDonald cynics will feel grateful at the swiftness with which the "National" Government in England has exposed its utter futility. While speaking during the debate on the King's speech, as early as November 10, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald outlined to an expectant world, the vague details of his policy and re-iterated his firm faith in a large number of things and principles. It is only twenty days since that great and significant speech was made. But much of it has already been more or less vindicated in its violation. He condemned the high Tariff walls—in other countries—as leading ultimately to a "crazy" economy and now he is himself the head architect of tariff walls.

Magnificent Record!

He claimed to be consistent as a Socialist. What he has not done to injure Socialism is known only to himself—even his dearest colleagues, Messrs. Baldwin, Chamberlain and Runciman are gratefully ignorant of it. He was out to save the unemployed. A few thousands have, thanks to other causes, found work. Many, on the other hand, have been deprived of what he would now call the "dole." And how significant it is of his sympathy with workers,—whether in or out of employment that, notwithstanding his Premiership, the mill-operatives in Lancashire have been given notice of increase in working hours. Finally, the "National" Government was out to save the pound. All the success that it has attained is that in its downward crash the pound has already touched 3.40 in American currency. And the rupee is accompanying it.

Mahatma's Final Offer To Britain.

(Continued from page 1.)

men, who sit at this table, and to us, Indian men and women who sit at this table. I say so far this reason. The Congress is a powerful organisation.

ORGANISATION CAPABLE OF RUNNING PARALLEL GOVT.

The Congress is an organisation which has been focussed of the desire to run a parallel Government, and in a way I have endorsed that charge. If you could understand the working of the Congress you would welcome that organisation which could run a parallel Government, and show that it is possible for an organisation, voluntarily and without any force at its command, to run the machinery of Government even under adverse circumstances. But no. Although you have invited the Congress, you distrust it. Although you have invited the Congress, you reject its claim to represent the whole of India. Of course it is possible at this end of the world to dispute that claim; and it is impossible for me to prove its claim; but all the same, if you find me asserting that claim, I do so because a tremendous responsibility rests upon my shoulders.

REPRESENTING "SPIRIT OF REBELLION."

The Congress represents the spirit of rebellion. I know the word "rebellion" must not be whispered at this Conference, which has been summoned in order to arrive at an agreed solution of the Indian problem through negotiations. Speaker after speaker has got up and said that India should achieve her liberty through negotiation, by argument; and it will be to the greatest glory of Great Britain if she yields to India's demands by arguments. But the Congress does not hold that view. The Congress has an alternative which is unpleasant to you. I heard several speakers to-day. I have tried to follow every speaker with the utmost attention and with all respect that I could possibly give to these speakers. I have heard them saying what dire calamity it would be if India was freed with the spirit of lawlessness, rebellion, terrorism and so on. I do not pretend to have read history, but as a schoolboy I had to pass a paper in history. I remember that the assassin, the poison bowl, the bullet of the rifleman, the spear of the enemy, all these weapons and methods of destruction have been up to now used by what I consider to be blind lovers of liberty for achieving freedom. And historians have not condemned them. I hold no brief for terrorists.

WHAT HISTORY TEACHES US

I read the pages of history which were soiled with the blood of those who had fought for freedom. I do not know of any instance in which nations have attained their freedom without having to go through an incredible measure of travail.

I HOLD NO BRIEF FOR TERRORISTS.

The assassin, the poison bowl, the bullet of the rifleman, the spear of the enemy, all these weapons and methods of destruction have been up to now used by what I consider to be blind lovers of liberty for achieving freedom. And historians have not condemned them. I hold no brief for terrorists.

Mr. Ghaznavi brought in the question of terrorists. When he mentioned the resolution of the Calcutta Corporation regarding Bhagat Singh, I felt hurt. He forgot to mention that the Mayor of the Corporation made handsome reparations for the error into which he himself was betrayed, and the error into which the Calcutta Corporation was betrayed through the instrumentality of those members of the Corporation who were Congressmen. I hold no brief for Congressmen who directly or indirectly would encourage terrorism. As soon as this incident was brought to the notice of the Congress, the Congress set about putting it in order.

It immediately called upon the Mayor to give an account of what was done, and the Mayor, gentleman that he is, immediately made all reparations that it was then legally possible to make. I must not detain this assembly over this incident. But it is only out of regard for the great Calcutta Corporation.

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TENSE MOMENTS OF EXPECTATION

Pressmen On Tip-Toe

ALL EYES ON GANDHIJI

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Cabling before Mahatma Gandhi delivered his speech at the Plenary session of the Round Table Conference, our Special Correspondent in London says:—

It is now 10.30 p.m. Mahatma Gandhi has not yet spoken. The press, as well as the other delegates, have become restive. Eager inquiries are being made whether he will speak at all.

Replying to one of such inquiries, the Publicity Officer curtly said: "Well, he is here in the Conference listening to every speech attentively. And yet, he has not shown any signs of speaking."

Further pressed, the officer stated that Lord Lothian, the Acting Chairman seemed not to have asked him to speak an hour earlier, as the House was very thin.

British and foreign press correspondents are crowding to get the first hand report of Mahatma Gandhi's speech.

"Honestly, I did not know what you meant this by complete independence." He ought to have known, but did not know, and I shall tell you what he did not know. When I said to him, that I could not be a partner in the Empire, he said: "Of course, that is logical." I said: "But I want to become one." That it is not as if I shall be if I am compelled to, but I want to become a partner with Great Britain.

I want to become a partner with English people, but I want to enjoy precisely the same liberty that your people enjoy, and I want to seek the partnership not merely for the benefit of India and not merely for mutual benefit. I want to seek this partnership, in order that the great weight that is crushing the world to atoms may be lifted from its shoulders.

NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE.

This took place ten days ago. Strange as it may appear, I got a note from another Englishman, whom also you know, and whom I also respect. Amongst many things he writes is this: "I believe profoundly that the peace and happiness of mankind depends on your friendship." And as if I would not understand that, he says: "Your people and mine." I must read to you what he also says: "Of all Indians, you are the one that the real Englishman likes, and understands." I do not think he has intended to flatter me, and it will not flatter me in the slightest degree.

His last sentence does not mean me personally. I personally signify nothing.

I know I would mean nothing to any Englishman. But I mean something to some Englishmen, because I seek to represent a nation, a great organisation, which has made itself felt. That is the reason why he says this. But then if only I could possibly find that working basis!

CONGRESS POLICY.

There is ample room for compromise. It is friendship that I crave for. My business is not to throw the sword of the slaveholder and tyrant. My philosophy bids me to do so, and to-day Congress has accepted that philosophy, not as a creed as it is to me, but as a policy, because Congress believes that it is the right and best thing for India, a nation of three hundred and fifty millions to do.

A nation of 350 million people does not need the dagger of the assassin. It does not need the poison bowl, nor the sword, nor the spear, nor the bullet. It simply needs a will of its own, and the ability to say "No." That the nation is to-day learning to say.

Its mission to-day is to convert Englishmen, not summarily to dismiss them.

I do not want to break the bond between England and India, but I want to transform that bond—I want to transform that slavery into complete freedom, freedom for my country. Call it complete independence, or whatever you like. I will not quarrel about words.

SAFEGUARDS.

I have to urge, times without number, that the safeguards that have been suggested are completely unsatisfactory. They are not in the interests of India. At the same time, I do not want safeguards which are merely to the interests of India and prejudicial to the real interests of Great Britain.

The fancied interests of India will have to be sacrificed. The fancied interests of Great Britain also will have to be sacrificed. The legitimate interests of Great Britain will also have to be sacrificed. Therefore, again, I repeat, if we have the same meaning for

the same words, I will agree with Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and other distinguished speakers that have spoken at the conference.

Then, why are we not coming nearer and nearer together? Why are we wasting time in eloquence and oratory, debating, scoring points?

Heaven knows, I have no desire to hear my own voice! Heaven knows I have no desire to take part in any debate!

I know liberty is made of stern stuff. I know the freedom of India is made of much sterner stuff.

BAFFLING PROBLEM.

We have problems that would baffle any statesman. We have problems that other nations have not to tackle. But they do not baffle me. They cannot baffle those who have been brought up in the Indian climate. Those problems are there with us. Just as we have to tackle the bubonic plague, we have to tackle the problem of malaria. We have to tackle, as you have not, the problems of snakes and scorpions, monkeys, tigers and lions. We have to tackle these problems because we have been brought up amidst them. They do not baffle us.

Somehow or other, we have survived the ravages of these venomous reptiles, these various creatures. So also, shall we survive our problems and find a way out of them. But to-day you and we have come together at the Round Table Conference and we want to find a common formula which will work.

"TRUST CONGRESS."

Please believe me, whilst I abate not a title of the claim that I have registered on behalf of Congress, while I do not withdraw one word of the speeches that I had to make at the Federal Committee, I am here to compromise. I am here to consider every formula that British ingenuity can prepare, every formula that the ingenuity of such constitutionalists as Mr. Sastri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Mahomed Shah, and a host of other constitutionalists can bring into being.

I will not be baffled. I shall be here as long as I am required, because I do not want to revive civil disobedience. I want to turn the truce that was arrived at Delhi into a permanent settlement. (Applause). But, for Heaven's sake, give me a frail man sixty-two years gone, a little bit of a chance, a little corner for him, and the organisation that he represents.

You distrust that organisation, though you may seemingly trust me. Do not, for one moment, differentiate me from the organisation, of which I am but a drop in the ocean. I am no greater than the organisation to which I belong. I am infinitely smaller than that organisation, and if you find me a place, if you trust me, I invite you to trust Congress. So, your trust in me otherwise is a broken reed. I have no authority save what I derive from Congress.

If you will work with the Congress for all it is worth, then you will say good-bye to terrorism. Then you will not need terrorism. To-day you have to fight the school of terrorists, which is there with your disciplined and organised terrorism, because you will be blind to facts, to the writing on the wall.

WRITING ON WALL.

Will you not see the writings that these terrorists are writing with their blood? Will you not see that we do not want bread made of wheat, but we want the bread of liberty, and without that liberty there are thousands to-day who are sworn not to give themselves peace or to give the country peace. I urge you then to read that writing on the wall. I ask you not to try the patience of a people known to be proverbially patient.

MINORITIES PROBLEM.

We speak of the mild Hindu, and the Mussalman also by his contact good or evil, with the Hindu, has himself become mild and what mention of the Mussalman brings me to the baffling problem of minorities. Believe me, that problem exists here, and I repeat what I used to say in India that without the problem of minorities being solved there is no swaraj for India, there is no freedom for India. I know that, I realise it. And yet I came here in the hope that per chance I might be able to bring about a solution here. But I do not despair of some day or other of finding a real and living solution in connection with the minorities problem.

WITHDRAW THE WEDGE.

I repeat what I have said elsewhere: so long as the wedge in the shape of foreign rule divides completely from community and class from class there will be no real living solution. There will be no living friendship between the communities. It will be after all and at best a paper solution but immediately you withdraw that wedge domestic ties domestic affections, knowledge of the common country, will count. Do you suppose that all these will count for nothing? Were Hindus and Mussalmans and Sikhs always at war with another when there was no British rule and no English

Mahatma's Tour Programme

SAILING TO INDIA ON 14TH INSTANT.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Mahatma Gandhi's final programme is fixed. He is leaving London for Switzerland on Saturday whence he intends to go to Rome. From Rome he will proceed to Venice and from there he will embark on the 14th for India by the Italian boat "Cracovia".

The Nawab of Bhopal sent his own personal Doctor to see Gandhi because of his cold. There seemed to be difference of opinion between the Doctor and Gandhi as to whether he had any fever. Gandhi thought he had none and temperature being taken it was found that Gandhi was right.

After this morning's meeting was over the Nawab of Bhopal enquired after Mahatma's health and Gandhi was chuckling good humouredly over the way the Doctor was proved to be in the wrong. Mahatma Gandhi is still suffering from cold.

M. Flandin Leaves England In A Fog

STRICT SILENCE MAINTAINED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 30. "So this is English River!" declared M. Flandin, French Finance Minister on boarding the Cross-channel steamer at Folkestone on leaving for home after a week-end visit to England. Maintaining strict silence with regard to the object of his visit, he left London in thick fog which enveloped the most of southeast England.

This morning all air services were suspended at Croydon. Thames shipping was held up and last night many motorists, stranded in Essex, had to leave their cars and cycles by the roadside and go home by train.

face was seen there and Hindus and Mussalmans in villages are not quarrelling in those days. They were not known to quarrel at all.

UNNATURAL RELATIONSHIP MUST CEASE.

The late Maulana Mahomed Ali often used to tell me "If God"—Allah as he called God—"gives me like I propose to write the history of Mussalman rule in India and I will show through the document that the British people have preserved that Mussalman rule was not so vile as has been painted by British historians, that the Mussalman rule was not so bad as it has been shown to us in British-written history, and so on." And so have Hindu historians written.

This quarrel is not old. This quarrel I venture to say, is co-evil with the British advent, and immediately this relationship—unfortunate, artificial and unnatural relationship—between Britain and India is transformed into a natural relationship, when it becomes, if it does become, a voluntary partnership, to be given up, to be dissolved at the will from other party, then you will find Hindus, Mussalmans, Sikhs, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Christians and "untouchables" will live all together as one man.

APPEAL TO PRINCES.

I want to say one word about the Princes and I shall have done. I have not said much about the Princes nor do I intend to say much to-night about them. But I should be doing them a wrong and a wrong to the Congress also if I did not register my claim, not with the Conference but with the Princes. It is open to them to give their terms, the terms on which they will join the Federation. I appeal to them to make the path easy for those who inhabit other parts of India, and therefore I can only make suggestions for their earnest and favourable consideration. I think that if they accepted, no matter what they are, but some fundamental rights as the common property of all India, and accepted that position and allowed these rights to be tested by a court, which will be again of their own creation, and if they introduced elements of popular rule, I think they would have gone a long way to conciliate their subjects and to show the world and the whole of India that they are also tired with the democratic spirit that they do not want to remain undisturbed autocrats but they want to become constitutional monarchs even as King George is in England to-day.

CITY NOTES

BOMBAY'S MILL INDUSTRY.

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

The position of the cotton mill industry is decidedly better to-day than it was a few months ago. Stocks, which had accumulated to 192,000 bales by the end of August, had fallen by 38,000 bales by the end of September and had gone down to 156,000 bales by October end. During November there were large sales on account of Divall and since then the clearance of stocks has been proceeding satisfactorily. As Mr. H. P. Moddy, the President of the Mill-owners' Association explains, it is not the size of the stocks which was weighing on the industry as the lack of demand. In a brisk market, with about 30 mills of a capacity of 600,000 bales, two lakhs of bales would not be considered high, but when demand is slack, even the present 1-1/2 lakhs of bales seem burdensome.

EFFECT OF DEPRECIATION.

Much of this good result is due to the depreciation of the rupee which has been hitting goods from Japan and other gold countries. But this form of protection is not fully operative. Some of the continental products are sold even at a loss in order that liquid capital may be obtained. Japan has not taken this quietly but has adopted the policy of heavy price cuts to retain the market. These have not been successful as sales of Japanese goods from 1st September to 26th November have dropped from 254,000 bales last year to 104,000.

EFFECT OF THE DUTIES.

The new duty has also helped the mills. According to Mr. Moddy, the effect on finer counts has been to take away through the left hand of import duty, on raw cotton what was given by the right hand. But even in the lower counts, there has been the higher duty on machinery and stores as also on dye-stuffs. On top of this there are the new income-tax and super-tax and the position has been aggravated by the unduly high bank rate which makes financing both difficult and costly.

WHY JAPAN CUTS PRICES.

An instance of the Japanese price-cutting competition is seen in the fact that, though prices are now quoted in yen instead of rupees, the price of grey shirting has been recently reduced from Yen 4.00 to Yen 2.70, which leads to one of two inferences. Either this is done in order to retain the hold on the Indian market or the old prices allowed of very good profits.

THE MORAL, BE SWADESHI.

This is an argument in favour of Swadeshi. If the public do not want to buy Khaddar, they should at least buy Indian goods, because every rupee spent on foreign goods not only sends twelve annas out of India but it gives six annas further capital for foreign mills to fight our own industry. If every Indian understood this double loss he is inflicting on Indian mills, he would refuse to

buy one yard of foreign cloth, whatever be the price at which it is sold.

STERLING DOWN AGAIN.

The Coroner of Bombay, Mr. Bapu Naikyan, was apparently voicing the prevalent mentality of those in power when he said: "If you strike, strike hard." Whoever is at the bottom of the recent sterling movement is striking hard and making no mistake about it. In the last week, day after day, we have had heavy drops and today's opening rate in London of 336 sent the gold market into a panic. On Monday night, the price had moved up from Rs. 28-14-0 to Rs. 29-12-0 but on Tuesday it moved up to Rs. 30-2-0 and about 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 30-3-6 with no sellers available even at that price.

DIVING FOR "EGYPT" GOLD.

Spectator: What are you doing there? Sterling: I am going to dive for the gold which was lost on the "Egypt" in 1922. Spectator: But it is very deep down in the sea. Sterling: But I can go deeper down.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRES DISSATISFIED

R. T. C.'s Scanty Attention To Trade And Industry.

SPEECHES AT CONSERVATIVE INDIA COMMITTEE MEETING.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Dissatisfaction at the comparatively scant attention given to the British trade and industry by the Round Table Conference was expressed by speakers from industrial centres at a meeting of the Conservative India Committee last evening. According to the "Morning Post's" political correspondent, Lancashire members complained that nothing had been done to stop the boycott. Apprehension was shown that the breakdown of the Conference might lead to serious trouble, some members expressing the hope that there would be no semblance of rejoicing of those who disfavoured the Conference and the attitude of the successive Governments, and argued that it might take tasks ahead of the authorities in India more difficult. Reuters Special.

Moratorium To Royal Mail Service Extended.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The scheme extending moratorium to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company to 31st March 1932 was agreed by a meeting of White Star Line Preference Shareholders "providing that if by that time the scheme was submitted by Royal Mail there will be an extension till July 1, 1932."—Reuter.



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New York Cotton.

WALLSTREET SHORTS COVERING

New York, November 30. The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 to 2 points and declined further owing to failure of Liverpool market to respond the further fall in sterling. The selling which was mostly against purchases in Liverpool cotton depressed January option to 6.05 when the offerings were absorbed and the market present bold front. The improvement in Wall-Street market induced heavy short covering and prices recovered 20 points from the low level reached soon after the opening of the market. In the afternoon there was some profit taking which resulted in a small relapse in prices and the market closed at a net rise of 1 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.20.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but firm and closed irregular at a decline of 2 points to a rise of 1 point. Spot cotton prices closed unaltered at 6.03c.

In spite of overwhelming supplies of both cotton and wheat prices are showing remarkable firmness in the face of disturbed financial situation. Nobody is in a position to express reliable opinion but the fact remains that present prices are low enough and discount most of the bearish factors. It is impossible to allow the present financial situation to drift on. Yesterday there was a sharp rise in U. S. steel but later on prices declined and closed at a small rise.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York January Highest 4.25 (1.30 p.m.) lowest 6.05 (10.03 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

Higher securities and cereals markets, covering and absence of pressure until so-called co-operative workers sold. Cloth unimproved.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

Cotton. Our final crop estimate 17,300,000 bales.

Total of hedge sales small, but renewal of pressure on every advance. Market affected favourably by strength of outside markets, would be advisable if market advances to sell, until some signs of improvement in world trade conditions.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 30.

December	6.07-01
January	6.13-02
March	6.29-04
May	6.44-04
July	6.62-03
Middling Spot	6.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New Orleans, Nov. 30.

December	6.01-02
January	6.10-01
Middling Spot	6.43

New York: 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	6.20
March	6.37
May	6.51

NEW YORK: Noon Call—

January	6.12
March	6.29
May	6.46

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 106,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 25,000

Day's Exports to the Continent 11,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 30. Closing.

Sakelaris	7.06
January	7.06
March	7.26
May	7.43
July	7.61
October	7.89
November	7.89
December	7.89
F.G.F. Spot	7.15

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 6.

Copper, Braziers £45.

Yellow Metal £39.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £12-3/4.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £9-5/16.

Tin, English Ingots £138-3/4.

N.Y. Demand Bills 233.75.

WHEAT-BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 30.

Razario Santa Fe, Nov. Dec. 25.3.

Sellers.

Barietta Russo, Afloat 24. Paid.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Near-at-hand 25. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, Nov. Dec. 31. Nominal.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

FALL IN STERLING INDUCE COVERING

Liverpool, November 30. In sympathy with a further fall in sterling the Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 4 to 5 points. The improvement was supported on the far Eastern, but scattered selling from most quarters, put down prices below sterling-Dollar parity. Later on there was absence of liquidation and buying orders were in evidence coupled with local short coming mostly confined in near deliveries. The market displayed good undertone and with a falling sterling and firm advices from New York prices kept on hardening. The market closed at a rise of 22 to 23 points for near months and 13 to 19 points for next year crop deliveries. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 4.92d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures ring was firm in sympathy with American cotton and closed at a rise of 16 to 20 points.

There was a good demand for Egyptian futures and both sakels and uppers closed at a rise of 34 to 21 points.

The Alexandria market was steady with good demand and closed at a rise of 16 to 24 points.

REUTERS LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

On the Liverpool Cotton Exchange business in Spot cotton has been quiet this week. The Futures section has been inactive, with price movements within a narrow range, principally due to the weakness of the Sterling-Dollar Exchange. Disappointing trade reports and the announcement that the employers in the spinning section intend increasing the working hours have caused some uneasiness and at the close of the week the market is dull and uninteresting. It is generally thought that these conditions will continue until more encouraging news is received from overseas or from Manchester.

In the Egyptian section very dull conditions have prevailed. COTTON AND WHEAT STEADY.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., state:—

Despite the continued weakness in Sterling cotton and wheat prices in America were steadier due to intrinsic value of commodities. Heavy withdrawal of Dollars by the Continent particularly France has been largely responsible for the depreciation in the Sterling-Dollar exchange and a large bear position exists in Sterling.

It is very difficult to express any opinion on this subject but it appears that the present situation is aggravating economic conditions throughout the world, particularly in France and America and unless there is an International Conference called to solve the present financial problems the prospects of any recovery in the world's trade do not appear bright.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool cable:—

"Feeling spreading present prices about discount bearish statistics, and unfavourable World conditions."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool cable:—

"Cotton market advanced inconsequence of Stock Market advance, offerings small and trade buying."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Considered opinion now believe Debutura Bill quite possible, but owing low prices America and weakness, Sterling believe result would be largely reflected in advance America."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

"a.m.—Looks as if seasonal quietness in trade conditions may bring out more hedge selling than the market is able to absorb before the end of the year and prices may tend somewhat lower; but look for eventually higher prices, more particularly if international situation improves. We think prices have been well sustained in view of very unsettled world conditions."

8.45 p.m.—Liverpool market improved on decline in Exchange and good reports from New York.

Messrs. Brel and Co. have received the following cable dated 30th ultimo (5-32 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Still favour Bull side especially with unsteadiness of Sterling and fair trade doing."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

Monday's closing:—	
December 1932	4.78 22
December 1931	4.73 22
January 1932	4.73 23
February 1932	4.73 22
March 1932	4.78 20
June 1932	4.63 18
December 1931	4.78 22
January 1932	4.78 23
February 1932	4.78 22
March 1932	4.78 20
April 1932	4.79 19
May 1932	4.81 19
June 1932	4.83 18
July 1932	4.85 18

Bombay Cotton.

SHORT COVERING

Bombay, Dec. 1. A liquidated market always reacts with full strength and in the face of dear parity, shorts are forced to cover. The statistical situation of Indian cotton is very strong and the crop is a small one. At the top of it is also late and there are no prospects of tenders of Omra and Bengal cotton at present. It is said that some shippers are finding difficulty in meeting their engagements and are eager buyers of Omra cotton. It is admitted that our parity is higher, but those who are uncovered, are forced to pay and to-day Omra contract ruled firm with cooperative more advance than Broach contract.

Our market opened strong at Rs. 189 for Broach A/M delivery but heavy selling pressure depressed prices to Rs. 186/12. The offerings were well absorbed and prices advanced to Rs. 188/12 on large short covering. Fear of further decline in sterling and gold prices touching Rs. 30/- induced buying and prices advanced to Rs. 189/-.

At this level there was heavy selling by professional operators and Bazar owing to fears of the Premier's speech on Indian constitutional advance is not likely to be up to the general expectation. Prices dropped down to Rs. 187/4 and the market awaited Liverpool opening cables.

Liverpool was due to open at a decline of 4 points but it opened firm at a rise of 3 points and during the first 10 minutes a further rise of 3 points was recorded. Sterling Cross Rate after opening at 3.34 declined to 3.28. This news advanced prices to Rs. 193/8 and later on there was some profit taking. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	192
Omra D.J.	180
Omra May	175
Bengal D.J.	160
Bengal May	158/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.	
December	100.00
March	104.10
April	107.30

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 1. To-day being the first tender day for December/January Omra and Bengal, there was only one tender of 100 Bales for Bengal only.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 1.	
250 Arjan Khimji Vinchhia 160	
21 Do. Jam Jodhpur 180	
200 Volkar Bros. Darwa Old 175	
34 A. Damodar Kajgaon 168	
51 Motiram Vaghji Manavadar 150	
100 Bombay Dyeing Wun 115	
74 Birla Bros. Anjar 174	
54 Volkar Bros. Nimbahera 174	
172 Viram Ladha Pandurna 186	
36 Volkar Bros. Nimbahera 183	
27 Do. Do. 173	
200 Narshi Nagshi Khurja 12 on 100	
100 Do. Dibal 13 on	
54 Moon Mill Buranpur 189	
53 P. R. Vakharia Mandusar 181	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.	
Bengal Superfine	173 166
Bengal Fine	168 161
Bengal F.G.	161 156
Sindh-Punjab Fine	168 161
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	161 156
Wardha-Hingri Fine	195 185
Nagpur Savner Fine	197 187
Yeotmal Fine	194 178
Arvi Fine	185 170
Amraoti Fine	182 177
Khamgaon Akola Fine	182 177
Mulkapur Fine	178 172
Khandesh Fine	178 172
Muthla F.G.	162
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	180
Jalna/Salu F.G.G.S.	175
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	176
Burwal-Sanavpur Fine	181
Ujjain/Shujalpur Fine	172
Broach F.G.	192
Broach F. G.	180/82
Cambodia	212
Miraj/Sangli	212
Compta Good	222
Jinja	277
Eusoga	287

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 1.	
F. P. Bales	1931-32 1930-31
Receipts to date	30-11-31 5116000 6008000
Receipts Yesterday	30-11-31 106000 30000
Exports to date	30-11-31 2775000 3190000
Stock at Ports	27-11-31 4810000 4161000
Stock Interior Towns	27-11-31 2199000 1771000
Stock Liverpool	27-11-31 771000 839000
Visible Supply	27-11-31 9121000 7966000
Quantity in Sight	27-11-31 8246000 8703000
Quantity out of Sight	27-11-31 4322000 3835000
August 1932	4.78+18
September 1932	4.89+18
October 1932	4.92+19
November 1932	4.93+19
Middling Spot	4.95+07

BOMBAY PRODUCE

BETTER FEELING.

Bombay, Dec. 1. In sympathy with firm advices from Chicago and Liverpool our market ruled firm. The rapid decline in Sterling Cross rate is also helping the improvement. Linseed May opened at Rs. 6-7-9 but owing to long liquidation prices declined to Rs. 6/7 but again advanced. Wheat May delivery opened at Rs. 4-7-6 and after a small relapse prices ruled steady.

Linseed May	6 8 9
Castorseed	4 8 9
Groundnuts	6 12 0
Cottonseed	3 1 0
Teelseed	6 8 0
Rapeseed	8 0 0
Maharaseed	5 12 0
Mayrobbilams	21 0 0
Poppyseed	8 12 0
Wheat Khandwa	32/34
Wheat Sarbati	30/35

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.	
Bales	
Khandesh	182
Central India	520
Barsi/Nugger	379
Hyderabad/Gaorani	127
Berar	1,320
Central Province s	96
Dholera	170
Sind-Punjab	168
Compta/Dharwar	160
East Africans	433
Cotton	3,555
Cwts.	
Wheat	1,737
Linseed	2,835
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	262
Gingellyseeds	3,881
Poppyseeds	60
Groundnuts	51,730
Castorseed	1,805
Rice	13,629
Myrabollams	3,471
Tons.	
Coal	2,316

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 28. Cottonseed, Bombay ton:—

No offers.

Castorseed Bombay, ton:—

Nov/Dec. sellers £12-7-6.

Rapeseed, Tonia ton:—

Nov/Dec. sellers £11-15-0.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, November 30. The market advanced in consequence of unfavourable weather in Argentine and better export demand.

December 54-58 plus 2-1/8.

March 54-12 plus 2-3/8.

May 58 plus 2-1/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 30. Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, per lb. Spot 2-15/16.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, November 30. Owing to weakness in sterling the market is firm. Outside markets are very steady with a better demand.

December 63-1/4 plus 3-1/2.

March 67-1/4 plus 3-1/4.

May 69-1/2 plus 3-1/4.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.	
100 Ahm. Advance	252/8
50 Apollo	1-4-0
10 Bm. Cotton P.	2-4-0
50 Bm. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	647/8
250 Bradbury P.	127-3
250 Bradbury	125
100 Century	215/10
500 Central India P.	403-12
100 Central India	286/4
100 Coorla	71/4
100 Coorla	118
100 Crescent	51/4
250 Carina	44-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-9
100 Elphinstone P.	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3/8
250 Fazzulbhai	307/8
100 Gokak	70
1000 Gokak	150
1000 Hindustan	1200
100 Indore-Malwa	315
250 Jamshed	3/0
50 Kastoorchand	9-8
100 Khatana	85
100 Kohinoor	108/12
250 Laxmi	681/4
100 Madhawal	10-4
250 Madras United	200
1000 Manickji Pett	700-0
1000 Morari	305
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	120/10
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	95/10
250 Pearl	173/2
100 Phoenix	250
100 Frontier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1450
250 Simplex	46/14
100 Swan	57-3
100 Swadeshi	215
25 Tata P.	18
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1025
1000 Western	680

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C & F Calcutta, Nov/Dec. per cwt. 8/9.

C & F Bombay, Nov/Dec. per cwt. 8/9-1/2.

C & F Karachi, Nov/Dec. per cwt. 8/9-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 30.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 6-1/2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 30. Cotton, Bombay, per ton: No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay, per ton: Nov/Dec. £12-12-6. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Tonia, per ton, Nov/Dec. £11-17-6. Sellers.

LINESEED.

London, Nov. 30. Linseed, Calcutta, per ton Nov/Dec. £10-17-6. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. per ton Nov. 9/7-6. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, per ton Nov/Dec. £11-10-0. Sellers.

LINESEED OIL.

London, Nov. 30. Linseed Oil, naked, London, Dec. 14/6. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London Jan. Apl. 15/10-1/2. Paid and Value.

Share Market

POLITICAL OUTLOOK INDUCES LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, Dec. 1. The local share market opened firm owing to a further fall in Sterling. There was improved demand and prices recorded further improvement but uncertain political outlook induced heavy long liquidation which resulted in a sharp relapse. Bombay Dyeing after advancing to Rs. 655 closed at Rs. 647/8. Fasal shares advanced to Rs. 312/8 but eased off to Rs. 307/8. Century shares went up to Rs. 219/8 and after declining Rs. 4/ closed at Rs. 215/8. There was good demand for Bombay Burma shares which rose to Rs. 328/ and finally closed at Rs. 320/.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 1.	
Bombay Dyeing 655; 54; 50; 47	
Century 216; 18; 15	
Colaba 71	
Crescent 51	
Fazul 312; 11; 8; 7	
Indore 315	
Madhawal 10	
Nagpur 287; 70; 66	
New Great 122; 23; 20-10	
Pearl 177; 73	
Simplex 46	
Swadeshi 215	
Burma 325; 20	
Hydro 110-2	
Tram 105-2	
Deg. 325 N	
Ord. 27; 26-8; 10	
Bundi 13; 6; 8	
Indian 158	
Katni Ord. 145	
Alcock 83	

vanced to Rs. 312/8 but eased off to Rs. 307/8. Century shares went up to Rs. 219/8 and after declining Rs. 4/ closed at Rs. 215/8. There was good demand for Bombay Burma shares which rose to Rs. 328/ and finally closed at Rs. 320/.

MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.	
100 Ahm. Advance	252/8
50 Apollo	1-4-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-3
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	647/8
250 Bradbury P.	127-3
250 Bradbury	125
100 Century	215/10
500 Central India P.	403-12
100 Central India	286/4
100 Coorla	71/4
100 Coorla	118
100 Crescent	51/4
250 Carrim	46-4

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MUSLIM R. T. C. DELEGATES DENOUNCED.

They Have Betrayed India And Islam.

APPEAL TO YOUNG MUSLIMS.

The following appeal has been issued by prominent Muslims of Dacca and some students:

Ye young Muslim Brethren, the incidents at the R. T. C. are before you. It needs no analysis. You cannot say it has not failed. Freedom, Liberty and Independence are the birth-rights of the creation of God. But we never knew that our so-called representatives would forget them. That is our great misfortune. They were callous to the interest of the country, why, to the interest of the community. If they without prejudice, had made a united stand with others the result would have been otherwise. Great Britain would have swallowed the bitter pill and left us free to manage our own business. The country would have been grateful to her and to her children at London. But personal interests, chronic whims, and sense of self-aggrandisement have lead our so-called leaders to the eternal pit of slavishness. If the Muslim world would be proud of its achievement both in the past and in the present, we Indian Muslims certainly fall out from that category. We have lost our self-respect and it is a pity that we don't even want to regain it.

NO SAFEGUARDS WANTED.
The present world is a world of competition. It is the time for the survival of the fittest. The Mussalmans were never the mediocre; they ruled and were never ruled. Why should we then cry for safeguards, clamour for protection and lament for reservation? If we cannot thrive in competition it is better we die out.

We know our alleged leaders—you know them perfectly. Can

you claim them as your well-wishers?—they whose outlook is so narrow, so limited to the interest of their own family? You cannot, the community must not own them as leaders who have betrayed us. Its ideal, its ambition, its everything now rests with you. You are to be the pioneers and you are to fulfil that great mission of Islam. It is you who can strive to regain its lost glories. We appeal to you, young brethren, to form that divine brotherhood, with new zeal and courage, and make your sister community believe that you can stand equal by their side.

Mohamud Shamsul Huda, President, District Nationalist Muslim Party, Dacca; Chand Miah; Hidayat-ut-Flan, M. A., LL.B. (Aligar), Pleader, Dacca; N. Ahmed, M. A., B. L., Pleader, Dacca; Mohammad Khalidullah, B. A.

Golam Kader Chowdhury, Secretary, District Nationalist Muslim Party, Dacca; Choudhury Md. Quasem, B. A. Zamindar, Agra, Dacca; Waliullah Sufyani, member, Executive Committee B. P. S. A. (Dacca); F. R. Sufyani, Md. Yasin, B. L., Pleader, Dacca; A. J. Golam Samad, B. L., Pleader, Dacca; Md. Safullah, merchant, Dacca; Md. Khallur Rahman; A. K. Golam Jilani, B. A. (B. V.) Member, All-India Muslim League Council; Abeduddin Ahmed, M. B.; Maluddin Ahmed; Golam Pudduo, Zamindar, Dacca.

STUDENTS.

Mahatabuddin Ahmed; Glasuddin Ahmed, Md. Yakubali, M.A.; Md. Reazuddin; Abdul Majid; S. M. Hassan; Abdul Mounsaif.

TAKING BREAD AWAY FROM POOR

MUSLIMS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It appears from the newspapers that a syndicate is started at Delhi for trading in British fabrics with the help of some of the esteemed Government chosen Muslim representatives and British manufacturers with a view to help the Moslem community. I have been thinking and thinking hard to find out how this company would do any good to India or Indian Moslems or help them.

It is no use denying the fact that among the class of weavers, dyers, bleachers and spinners, who are experts in these arts, the majority are Moslems, they have followed the arts from generation to generation. It is also an admitted fact that if the foreign textile industry has reduced any class to a state of penury, it is this class that has been hit the most.

Since the Swadeshi movement was started by Mahatmaji and Congress, you go to any printing and dyeing work and you will find almost all the artists-Mussalmans working overtime to cope with the demand. You go to any hand-loom weaving factory or any great mill and you will find most of the weavers Mussalmans. The Khadi movement has also brought work to Moslem ladies and in the mofussil you will see many Mahomedan ladies plying charkhas and spinning yarn whereby getting something for their daily necessities. I do not mean ladies in cities like Bombay or Ahmedabad but in villages.

By trying to help imports of British and for the matter of that any foreign-cloth in India, those Mahomedan leaders are taking away the means of subsistence from the poor Mahomedan artisans who are now getting their food by means of honest labour. Of course, it would increase their wealth of the already rich, if the Mussalman masses do not put up their strength against using any foreign cloth which is likely to bring the masses to starvation.

May I request all your esteemed readers to enlighten me through the medium of your paper whether the movement for importing foreign cloth is beneficial to the Mahomedan masses as a whole or is likely to put out of work many of those who are now engaged in preparing Swadeshi fabrics for use of Indian people.—Yours etc. J. P. WODY.

SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS SOCIETY, LTD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have been good enough to publish some correspondence about the above society some months ago and as the members of the said Society are again going to discuss the question of utilising the bonus for a building fund, in the ensuing general body meeting of the society to be held on the 6th of the month of October, if instant, it will be much obliged if you will be good enough to publish in your esteemed paper the following extract from a report of the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Co-operative Stores and Bank Ltd. held on the 21st inst. under the presidency of Mr. D. N. Strathie, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, so that the members may use their discretion properly:—

"The president, in his concluding remarks, said that the Directors must undertake the responsibility to carry out checking of stocks and divide the work among themselves in exercising constant check in the stores. Experience had shown that if it was not done, there was bound to be loss and the Stores could not continue to work at a profit. Regarding bonus, he said, they had not got very much profit this year. He would like to see the 'whole' of these profits distributed in bonus to purchasers." The Stores had a great difficulty to contend against merchants selling cheaper. The Stores must endeavour to keep up the quality of their articles and "the only way they could attract members and retain their loyalty was by offering substantial bonuses." In England, bonuses were very much higher than any paid in this Presidency. He hoped the Directors would "distribute" much of the available profits on bonus.—Yours, etc. S. NAGOSUNDARAM. Luxminivas, Matunga, Nov. 30.

KARNATAKA LETTER

Provincial Conference To Be Held At Bijapur

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 28. The history of the levy of the Pachapur fines and the determination of the villagers not to pay the same is now well-known. The people are claiming relief under the Gandhi Irwin Pact and the matter has been referred to the Congress Working Committee. Only recently, Sardar Vallabhbhai, it seems, called for an exhaustive report of the affair which was furnished by the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee.

Some members of the Bedar caste in Pachapur have started appropriating the ready crops in the fields by cutting them in broad day-light after duly notifying their intention to do so. During the last week the Kulkarni's crops were the first victim. It is alleged that Havaladar who stays in the village did not make even the Panchanama till evening though the cutting business commenced at 11 a.m. The District Magistrate was duly informed by telegram and by personal deputation, but no relief could be got till after 2 or 3 days of the Bedar's successful raids. The District Deputy Collector is now reported to be on the spot and making enquiries. Developments are awaited.

K. P. C. COUNCIL MEETING.
The Council of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee met in Dharwar on the 22nd instant and passed a number of resolutions on the work before them. As a result, anti-untouchability work is intended to be carried on intensively in the province. The Council adopted the instruction of the Working Committee that no Provincial song or "Jai-kar" should be used on an all-India occasion like the monthly flag salutation ceremony and thus a great controversy which raised in some parts of Karnataka was laid to rest. The 4th Karnataka Provincial Conference is proposed to be held in the Bijapur district in January next. In view of the economic depression all over the country, the Council calls upon all the district and taluk committees to study the economic condition of the ryots and hold ryots' conferences for the purpose of placing their economic grievances before the public and the Government and soliciting necessary relief.

BASELESS ALLEGATIONS.
It seems that the officialdom has exception to the constructive work carried on in the Hikerur taluka of the Dharwar District, alleging that the Congress people were preaching no-tax to the peasants. The matter naturally came up before the Provincial Council and they seem to be satisfied that no such thing or any breach of the Pact is being committed by Congress workers in Karnataka. The Commissioner was informed accordingly he in turn seems to be satisfied with the explanation.

NAMES FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENT-SHIP.

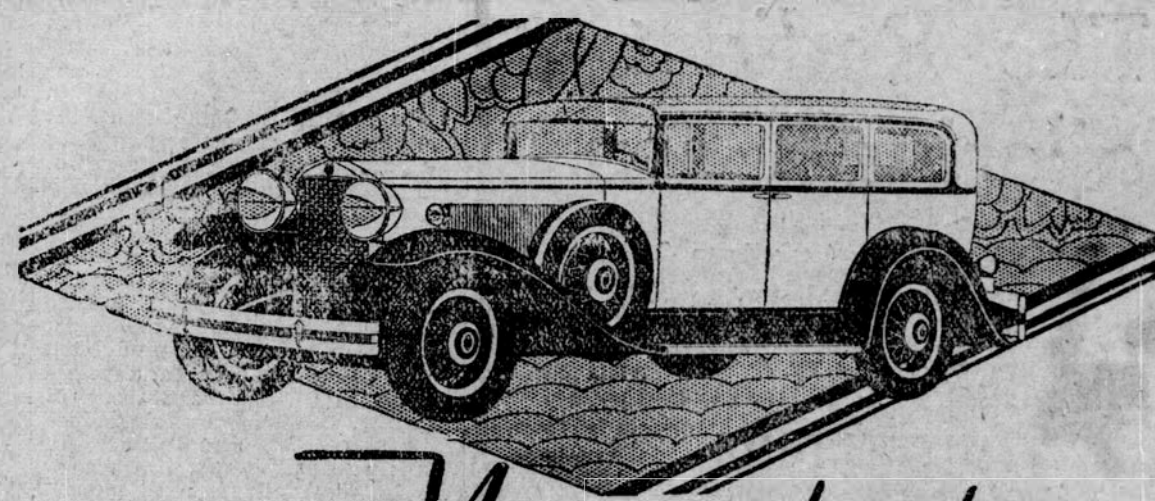
The Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee has suggested the names of Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Dr. M. A. Ansari in preferential order for the Presidentship of the Puri Congress.

COMMUNALISM DENOUNCED.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter of Sir Currimbhoy, which appeared in your issue of 23rd instant, comes as a soothing balm to the sores inflicted on our unfortunate motherland by the communal fanatics now sitting at the Round Table Conference as nominees of the British Indian Government. Only I feel that the mild and tempered words with which Sir Currimbhoy has couched his letter, are out of place for I cannot find sufficiently strong words to condemn adequately the incalculable harm these communalists have done to the cause of India, by holding a pistol at Indian Nationhood.

Indeed, Sir, one can even understand the die-hard, who wants more and more power for repression. But one cannot understand these communalists, who sat on the fence when the war was on, and who would now rather see that the whole country goes to dogs than surrender one of their 14 points. And the British Government would perhaps have made capital out of these communal wrangles and dismissed the delegates cheaply, giving a homily on communal unity, had they not had to reckon with Gandhiji, and had they not had to depend for their credit so much on America and on France, who are rather noticeably sympathetic towards Indian aspirations. But when their sterling has gone to winds already, and the finances of the agents in India are so bad as to necessitate imposition of fresh taxes by certification, they can ill-afford to bungle again in India. I wish some sympathiser of Dr. Shafat Ahmad Khan would make a present of Sir Currimbhoy's letter to him.—Yours, etc. R. G. B. Hubli, Nov. 27.



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A FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR INDIA.

(Continued From Page 4.)
tries outside our own. They only compare the country's condition with its past and are easily satisfied if there is some small advance. What matters to us in these rapidly changing times is not that we are better than we were ten or twenty years ago but how we are advancing relatively to countries in the forefront of progress.

For the same purpose, the present world trends in industry and business should be also taken into account. The employment of machinery and mass production methods in the West and particularly in the United States of America, has helped to reduce production costs and the use of human labour. This has resulted not only in increasing production in the countries in which these devices are adopted but also in reducing the wages paid to human labour in backward countries like India. A striking instance of this tendency is the sale at Karachi of wheat, produced in Canada and in Russia, at a price lower than that ruling for wheat grown by Indian labour on the banks of the Indus.

You have all heard of the famous Five-Year Plan of Soviet Russia, which is a programme to cover year by year and item by item the economic development of the Union commencing from the year 1928-29. Speaking of this nation-wide economic plan, the "Manchester Guardian" not long ago remarked: "The originality of organization, the variety of methods of teaching and the conscientiousness of aim, may well produce in a few years a technical education system which will startle Europe." A similar organization for developing production and education may be most useful if India decides to forge ahead. We are not concerned with the Soviet methods creating a classless society or promoting collective ownership, but their principle of conscious planning conveys a much-needed lesson to this country. It is reported that many broad-minded business leaders in the United States of America are already seriously thinking that some of the elements of a planned economy may be adopted in their own country.

A PROVINCIAL PLAN AND PROGRAMME.

Our aim should be to bring education closer to business. To illustrate how this should be done, let us take a province like the Andhra-Praja which has a population of about 20 million in round figures. We know that there is as yet no separate Andhra Province as such but the area indicated is as good as any for our purpose.

A Five-Year Plan of educational advance should give data showing the various forms of educational institutions required, the approximate number of young persons to be kept under training in each class of institution in order to provide future recruits to the various classes of industries, occupations and professions. These numbers should not be left to chance, as has been done hitherto, but determined by investigation in close consultation between Government, the representatives of industries and professions, the Universities and other classes of educational institutions. The best way to insure co-operation is by the establishment of boards or committees to advise the Government.

The total number of scholars of all grades attending educational institutions in the Andhra country, according to the latest figures available, is 9,91,931, or say, one million persons. For a future ideal the number should be 20 per cent. of the total population, or about four times the present number. The number of scholars maintained in elementary schools in the same area is 9,32,731. This should be increased to 15 per cent. of the total population, or say, 3 million. In schools of secondary grade, the present attendance is about 55,409 persons and this may have to be increased to about 100,000. The number attending vocational and special schools at present is probably about 13,000 persons.

To do justice to the business needs of the province, this number should go up to, say, about 200,000. There should be at least one College of Science, Engineering and Technology, one well-equipped College of Commerce and one College of Agriculture, with a model farm attached. Of vocational or technical schools below the University grade, there should ordinarily be three grades, namely, elementary, middle and higher; of commercial and business schools two grades and of schools of agriculture also two grades. With the growth of industry and business, a great variety of unrecognized trade and business schools is apt to spring up and such institutions also should be encouraged and supported.

There should be one or more factories or manufacturing establishments, either maintained or

aided by Government, for the manufacture of machines of every kind, and machinery such as locomotive engines and even aeroplanes and automobiles. Where the expense of the manufacture of full-size machinery is found to be prohibitive, resort should be had to the "Unit operation method" by using plant in miniature. Such an arrangement is indispensable to render industries popular in a country like India, where both business-men and students will benefit by ocular demonstration.

Another class of training on which emphasis may be laid is instruction in business habits, up-to-date business routine, methodical performance of duties, appreciation of the value of time and similar matters. Instruction should be given also in every grade and class of education, to the extent appropriate to each, in Civics, Public Administration and Business Administration.

There is practically no limit to the supply of student population in any province provided the necessary funds are forthcoming. If an appeal for funds is made by eminent sons of the Andhra country itself, like Sir C. V. Raman and your own Vice-Chancellor Sir S. Radhakrishnan, it is not likely to fall on deaf ears. I am sure there will be general agreement among educationists that there should be a planned economy on the lines I have roughly outlined for every Indian province for the prosecution of its future educational programme.

PARSI PANCHAYAT REFORM COMMITTEE.

Some Unfounded Rumours Contradicted

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—Widespread publicity has been given from certain interested quarters to rumours that the above Committee has been brought into existence with a view to tinkering with the Zoroastrian religion and is composed of people who are out to trample underfoot the religious feelings and the social customs of the Parsis. It is therefore necessary to contradict emphatically and unequivocally the said rumours which are absolutely baseless. The P. P. R. C. has the following three aims and no other:—

- (1) To carry on propaganda appealing to the members of the Parsi community to get their names entered in the Registers of the Parsi Panchayat.
- (2) To put forward suitable candidates to contest the ensuing elections to "The Hundred of the Anjuman Committee."
- (3) To enlighten the members of the community as to urgent necessity of introducing certain beneficial reforms in the present Scheme and constitution of the Parsi Panchayat with a view to secure better administration of the funds by the Trustees, and for devising ways and means of applying the resources and income of the Parsi Panchayat in proper and more wholesome directions.

No one can quarrel with the first two aims of the Committee. So far as the third aim is concerned it is agreed on all hands that necessary reforms should be introduced into the existing defective scheme for the election of the Trustees of the Funds and the immovable properties of the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay. There is also a widespread desire in the community that the huge funds under the control of the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay should be utilized in consonance with the present times so as to result in the greatest possible benefit to the community. The P. P. R. C. aims at crystallising Parsi public opinion on these questions and voicing the same. It will be seen from these aims of the committee that the religious bogey raised against it by interested people is absolutely chimerical.

Prof. P. A. Wadia is the President of the Committee and the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Mehta and Messrs. J. B. Boman-Beheram, K. K. Suntoke and E. R. Heerjibehdin are its Vice-Presidents. The working Committee is composed of several highly distinguished and well-known Parsi ladies and gentlemen.

The election to the "Hundred of the Anjuman Committee" will take place early next year. In order to be able to vote at the ensuing elections every Parsi man or woman of the age of 21 years and upwards should get his or her name entered on appropriate Registers of the Parsi Panchayat. All information on the subject shall be readily supplied if a postcard is addressed to the P. Hon. Secretaries, P. P. R. C., Kaiser-Chambers, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

P. J. SHROFF,
Advocate.

FUTURE ADMINISTRATION OF ADEN.

Deputation Waits On The Viceroy.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

Sir Chunilal Mehta, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, and 10 others including two representatives from Aden waited in deputation on the Viceroy to-day and presented a memorandum explaining their point of view on the future administration of Aden.

Discussion followed touching the various aspects of the problem. A summary of the proceedings is shortly expected to be officially issued.

Others constituting the deputation were: Mr. Fakirji Cowasji of Byers and Shippers Chamber, Karachi, Mr. Kalkobad C. Dinshaw, Bombay; Mr. Gulamali Abdul Hossain and Mr. M. Vast of the Aden Chamber of Commerce; Mr. K. Natrajan and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas of the Imperial Citizenship Association, Bombay, Sir J. C. Dinshaw and Mr. Hossainbhai Lalji of the British-Indian Colonial Merchants' Association, Bombay, Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi, Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay, and Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary.

Mr. H. P. Mody and Mr. Ratansay Hirji could not join the deputation. Mr. E. Howell, Foreign Secretary and Mr. Y. Narhari Rao, Officer on Special Duty in Foreign Department were also present.—A. P.

ISMAIL COLLEGE.

Hostel "At Home".

The first Annual "At Home" of the Ismail College Hostel Union was held on the Ismail College Oval, at 5 p.m. on Saturday. The oval was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Amongst the guests, were Principal Wheeler of R.I.S., Dr. Rahman, Mr. A. A. Falee, Mr. Falz, Tayabji, Hashim Mohamad Yusuf and others. Mr. Bengali thanked the guests on behalf of the Union. Mr. Fayzee, Mr. Tayabji, and Prof. Correa Afonso made speeches.

Late Ahmed Mian Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani.

Seth Mian Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed writes: I have received numerous letters, telegrams and messages of condolence from friends and others on the sad bereavement of my brother, Seth Ahmed Mian Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani. Amongst them is a letter from "Nakhlshrafi" Syed Mahomed-Hishamuddin Alkadri Sajada Nashim of Hazrat Syed Shaikh Abdul-kader Gilani Tomb at Baghdad. I thank all those who have sympathised with me.

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Mr. Nusservanjee Bejonjee Darni Rs. 101.
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PERSIA'S NEW LAW OF MARRIAGE

(Continued From Page 6.)

ments of the Persian High Court ("Dewan-i-Ali Tamiz") alone are permissible.

Persia is now governed by a civil law of marriage which is common to all Persian citizens—Muslims, Christians, Zoroastrians and Jews. The fact of marriage has to be proved from the Court Register, and that proof is sufficient. Great latitude is given to the parties to vary their rights and duties by common agreement; and since every religious community has plenty of supplementary ceremonies, the civil law has found a solution by ignoring them altogether. Henceforth they are optional, and no Persian need go through them unless he (or she) so desires.

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.

The Law of Marriage, like most modern Persian laws, has not been promulgated by the Majlis but by the Judicial Commission, a committee of 18 members elected every six months, to whom the Majlis has delegated its legislative power. The provisions of the law deserve a careful consideration. The translation is my own.

"Section I:—In circuits where the Ministry of Justice has established the offices necessary and proclaimed that fact, all marriages and divorces must be registered in accordance with the Regulations of the Ministry. If the necessary offices have not been established in a district, it is the duty of the husband to register the divorce or marriage at one of the nearest offices within 20 days. A husband failing to do so, will be liable to disciplinary imprisonment of one month to six months.

"Section II:—An official certificate ("Sanad Rasmi") will be given for all marriages and divorces registered in accordance with the Regulations of the Ministry, otherwise only a presumptive certificate ("Sanad-i-Adli"). The Government will charge no fee for registration."

Under the provisions of these sections, the validity of a marriage or divorce is independent of its registration, though the husband is punishable with an imprisonment extending to 6 months if he fails to get the marriage or divorce registered. In conformity with the Regulations, is sufficient by itself, though the parties may add to it whatever ceremonies their religious law demands.

NO CHILD MARRIAGE.

"Section III:—The marriage of a person who has not reached 'the age of physical fitness' for marriage is prohibited. Any one marrying a person not physically fit shall be punished with disciplinary imprisonment from one to three years; he may, in addition be subjected to a fine of two hundred to two thousand 'tumans' (i.e. Rs. 400 to 4,000 approximately). All cases arising under this section shall be tried by special courts constituted according to the Regulations of the Ministry of Justice." Here, as in the case of unregistered marriages, the validity of the marriage is not challenged but the marriage of minors has been made a criminal offence, and the punishment prescribed seems sufficient to act as a deterrent. Persian laws follow the French practice of prescribing a minimum punishment, which the courts are not allowed to reduce. The age of physical fitness is not specified by the law, but left to the Minister of Justice, who is expected to prescribe the highest age (at present sixteen), which the public is prepared to accept and to increase it from time to time as the public is educated. The Ecclesiastical or Shariah courts have been definitely debarred from interfering in the matter.

PROVISION FOR DIVORCE.

Apart from the foregoing provisions, marriage has been placed on a purely contractual basis, and its terms, like the terms of any other contract, may be settled by the parties at the time of marriage.

"Section IV:—The parties shall have power, at the time of entering into the marriage, of making such conditions as are not a violation of the marital relation itself. For example, it may be put down as a term of the marriage-contract that, if the husband disappears for a specified time (and his whereabouts are not known), or fails to support his wife, or treats her so cruelly as to make the marital relation insupportable to the woman or her counsel ('vakil') shall be entitled to claim a divorce from the court or proving that the condition (or conditions) stipulated in the marriage-contract has been violated. All suits under this section shall be tried by the (civil) courts of First Instance (Mahkama-i-ibtdai) in accordance

with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, and appeals may be made to the (provincial) Court of Appeal (Mahkama-i-Istina) and to the High Court (Dewan-i-Ali Tamiz); all suits must be filed within six months of the violation of the term (or terms) by one of the parties."

A wide berth is here provided for the scruples and traditions of every Persian community. The Christians and the Zoroastrians have merely to embody the obligations of their religious law in the marriage-contract, and these obligations will be perfectly valid. There can be little doubt that the words, 'a violation of the marital relation itself' (mukhalaf ba muqataza-i-aqd) will, at least for the present, be interpreted in a very restricted sense. A Roman Catholic couple, who believe that marriages are made in heaven and cannot, therefore, be dissolved on this earth, may effectively eliminate the possibility of divorce by mutual agreement; and by mutual agreement, also, the Shia Muslim may provide that his marriage shall terminate automatically at the expiry of a fixed period. Temporary marriage or 'muta'—popularly known in Persia as 'sigheh'—has not been abolished by the new law. The provisions of Section IV provide a formula suited to all religions and all consciences, and they definitely bring all suits of marriage and divorce within the sphere of the secular courts; at the same time women, who feel that tradition or religious law does not give them the status they want, can secure a better position for themselves by more reasonable marriage-contracts. The right of a Muslim husband, for example, to divorce his wife at his sweet will without any just cause or excuse may be taken away by the marriage-contract; or, in the alternative, the wife—as in the instance definitely stated by the section—may be protected against the vagaries of the husband and, in the last resort, may obtain a divorce from the court.

It must be noted lastly, that a number of questions has been left to the interpretation of the courts. If a marriage-contract, for example, lays down that the husband shall not, during the life-time of his first wife, contract a second marriage, will such a condition be binding? Can Christians or Bahais, whose religion does not permit either polygamy, or temporary marriages, be allowed to indulge in these luxuries by a marriage-contract under the new law? These and many other questions will have to be settled either by judicial legislation or statutory enactment before the Persian Civil Law of Marriage can be considered complete.

(To Be Continued.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

which create greater and greater uneasiness in the minds of those who they imagine have their feet on the physical earth and whose vision is restricted to the daily and hourly tribulations of this earthly life. They feel that the proper place of raising these issues is somewhere else than the Committee room of a Round Table Conference, engaged in dealing with the solution of the problems of every day mundane life and not the realisation of spiritual ideals.

CHRIST AMONG PHARISEES.

I have had a long talk with my American friend who has just come here for the week-end from Paris where he has been watching the discussions about Chino-Japanese troubles. I shall try and give his views as far as possible in his own language.

"The Mahatma had a splendid opportunity," said he "when he came here on behalf of the Congress and leader of the most powerful political party in India. He should have known that he was alone in an assemblage of people who knew nothing else but old world diplomacy. I have already spoken about his mistake in not bringing any Muslim or Depressed classes of the Congress side. But on arrival he should have got hold of his own people, the other Indian delegates to the Conference, made one strong party and then dominated the whole of the Conference. Instead of that he has remained the enigmatic Mahatma, out of reach of his own people, isolated from all other representatives, and often showing up by his actions the great divergence of opinion that exists among the Indian delegates of the progressive type by not guiding them by being guided by their advice. There is evidently no consultation between him and the other delegates on any point whatsoever. The Mahatma is like the Christ among the Pharisees. The more I watch the proceedings of the Conference the more am I impressed with the parallel between the two great men of the East. But Christ never took part in any political conference between the Jews and the Romans. Gandhi is doing it

and it seems to me that he is a square man at the Round Table. In order to succeed he must become round to suit the conditions and he must change the Table to suit him. Both to my mind are impossible things. But the only thing that may save the Conference is not Mahatma Gandhi's activities, nor the diplomacy of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru but the financial condition of this (England) country."

I am sending these comments to you, almost in the words of the American diplomat. It has been his job to watch and report on the Indian Round Table Conference proceedings to his superiors in New York and Washington. It would be good for us to know how far we have succeeded or failed in representing our case before the world. The Round Table Conference is but the stage on which our drama is being enacted, while the audience is the whole world. The views of the American observer are really useful in that respect. They show us the reaction of thinking men on what is happening at Saint James's.

SPOKESMAN OF THE POOR.

But here again, once more, Mahatma Gandhi has sounded the same note which has been the key theme of his work here—the need of dealing immediately and unhesitatingly with the most vital problem of the millions of starving masses of India. It must not be forgotten that to-day there is no one else who can speak for them, there is nobody who is looking at the most crying need of India to-day to supply food and clothing to the three quarters starved and hungry millions. The present struggle at the Round Table Conference has been lifted out of the unreality of a struggle between two types of people, both types belonging to two nations but with one objective—the exploiting of the poverty stricken masses in India. Mahatma Gandhi has again made it clear that the main and only interest of the National Indian Government is to stop this exploitation, whether by Britishers or by Indians. He is not willing to prefer an exploitation by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to that by Sir Hubert Carr. It was only Mahatma Gandhi, who by his inimitable knack of going straight to the point, raised this question of the importance of the happiness of the masses to the forefront. People may not like it, and a large number of delegates including Indian, do not like it, but few people like to be reminded of the dumb-starving millions.

FRANCO-BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS

Towards Economic Agreement

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 30. Paris.—Immediately following M. Flandin's return from London it is announced that Franco-British negotiations with a view to reaching economic agreement will shortly open. M. Flandin himself neither denies nor confirms but it is said that all kindred subjects were discussed in London such as stabilisation of the pound, war debts and reparations.

BURMA R. T. C. AND INDIAN REPRESENTATION

LETTER TO PREMIER.

Thirty-two members of the Round Table Conference including Aza Khan, Pandit Malaviya, Sir C. E. Atlay, Sir G. Hidayatullah, Sir A. Ghaznavi, Fazlul Huq, G. K. Gokhale, Sir C. J. Jejeebhoy, Subbarayan, Sirdar Ujjal Singh, Dr. Ambedkar, Rav. Datta, Mr. Meher Shah, Sir P. Thakurdas, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Shiva Rao have addressed a letter to the Premier drawing attention to the Government Communique dated September 21 appointing the Burma Conference and urging the presence of British delegates in the Burma Round Table Conference, materially to assist the consideration of Burma's future constitution and Indo-Burmese relations.

The signatories point out that the communique had stated that the work of the Burma Round Table would be open for review not only by all concerned but primarily by the Indian Round Table Conference.

The signatories persist. If the British Government persist in their decision to exclude the Indian representatives, that when the results of the Burma Round Table Conference are known all concerned specially the delegates to the Indian Round Table Conference will be given an adequate opportunity for expressing their views on such vital questions as the partition of debt, charges, defence, extradition, trade, commerce and Indian Labour in Burma.—Reuters R. T. C. Special.

DESULTORY TALKS IN CORPORATION.

Finding Substitutes For Candidate's Symbols!

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday presented a very dull appearance on account of the absence of a large number of members, and equally dull and uninteresting items on the agenda under discussion. A certain item, which promised considerable interest to the ratepayers and the councillors was discussed "in camera" and the pressmen were told not to report it. In one item Mr. Jannadas Mehta moved to request the Commissioner to report whether leave to the municipal peons was restricted for reasons of economy and to state the amount of money likely to be saved thereby. The Municipal Commissioner explained that it was not possible to report on this matter as to how many peons applied for leave and were granted or were not granted leave and what amount of money was saved thereby. The question being put to vote was however passed.

SYMBOLS OF CANDIDATES. Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe wished to substitute the symbols of municipal candidates in the next elections and moved to delete the horse, tiger and gun and substitute the same for Indian Cavalry, Man, cannon and Tricoloured national flag.

He also wished to add book, fort or castle and aeroplane as symbols. Mr. Meyer Nissira, who used to have "horse" as his symbol hitherto naturally objected to this unnecessary interference and demanded to know the reason for this change.

The Municipal Commissioner also thought that it was not fair to the candidates whom the symbols were already given that the same should be changed. Mr. Sahasrabudhe's first part of the proposition was thrown out while the latter part to add book, fort or castle and aeroplane as symbols was adopted. The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

EGYPTIAN PRINCE FORFEITS HIS TITLE.

For Issuing Dishonoured Cheques.

(SPECIAL CABLE.) LONDON, Nov. 30. Cairo.—Prince D'Jamil Toussou, nephew of King Fuad of Egypt, has been deprived of his title as a result of his sentence of one year's imprisonment and a fine of 20 sterling on a charge of issuing dishonoured cheques valued at £15,000 to various hotels.—Reuters.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL

NIL. December 1.

DEPARTURES.

December 2. Karanja, Baird, Durban. Barpeta, Partridge, Bussah. Ozarda, Cockburn, Karachi. Tacoma, Ashwin, Marmagoa.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT. S. S. Karanja.—The B. I. S. N. Co's mail steamer Karanja, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passenger.

S. S. Barpeta.—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Barpeta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bussah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Tacoma.—The S. O. Coy's steamer Tacoma will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with same bottom cargo of kerosene oil.

S. S. Ozarda.—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ozarda will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 1. S. S. Viceroy of India for London.—545 bags mowra meal, N. J. Shah; 2 pats. ros. oil, 1 pat. ginger grass oil, B. Nazir & Co.; 740 bags myrabolam, C. Jivanlal & Co.; 80 bags pepper, Thos. Cook & Sons; 16740 Rs. bar gold, R. Gokuldas.

For Marseilles.—306 bags ground nuts, 240 bags groundnut kernels, 123 bags mustard seed, M. Bhuta & Co.; 1280 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros. 17773 Rs. gold sovereign, V. Morarij.

S. S. Dalgoma for Dunkirk.—26 bags mustard seed, M. Bhuta & Co.

For Hull.—3588 bags myrabolam, P. Mathradas & Co.

S. S. Barpeta for Dubai.—4 bundles silver rupees, K. E. Behzad.

S. S. Partridge for Rotterdam.—2034 bags joowari, M. Bhuta & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Antwerp.—377 bags mustard seed, S. M. Rajgor & Co.

For Genoa.—125 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

S. S. Castalia for Liverpool.—142 drums groundnut oil, M. V. Comerbhoy; 650 bags linseed oil cakes,

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Thousands have read the book. Thousands will appreciate the Picture.

THE ROSARY

Featuring ELIZABETH ALLAN. A Powerful Story of Love and Sacrifice.

Ishwardas & Co.; 25 bales cotton thread waste, B. Mahsukal & Co. For Barcelona.—75 bales cotton raw, Vakharla & Co.

For Glasgow.—650 bags linseed oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co. For Manchester.—25 bales cotton waste, Bombay Waste Mfg. Co. For Marseilles.—15360 bags groundnuts, K. Devchand & Co.

S. S. Arabia for Genoa.—55 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co. 350 bags castorseed, K. Devchand & Co.; 159 bags groundnutseed, 610 bags linseed, Birla Bros.; 592 bags linseed, Gori Ltd.; 640 bags tilled, R. Ratilal & Co.

For Naples.—1777 bags castorseed, K. Devchand & Co.; 343 bags castorseed, Gori Ltd.

For Marseilles.—56300 bales castorseed, K. Devchand & Co. S. S. Wildenfels for Hamburg.—55 bales cotton raw, M. Chandalal & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 1056 bags joowari, 903 bags linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp.—200 bags buffalo picker, Jarivala Shah.

S. S. City of Florence for New York.—78 bags gum karaya, B. Nazir & Co.

S. S. Himalaya for Venice.—250 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 1334 bags gingellyseed, K. Devchand & Co.; 675 bags castorseed, R. Ratilal & Co.

For Flume.—53 bales cotton raw, E. Spinners & Co.

For Istambul.—42 bags mandi powder, Thos. Cook & Sons.

For Suez.—33 bales cotton yarn, A. E. L. Ejil.

For Jaffa.—4 bales cotton raw, A. E. L. Ejil.

For Port Said.—33 bales cotton yarn, 50 bags mandi powder, A. E. L. Ejil.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 1. S. S. Celebus Maru, Agents, O. S. Kaisha Ltd. from Nagoya.—753 cases porcelain ware; 55 cases e'ware; 111 cases cotton shirtings.

From Osaka.—139 cases glassware; 250 cases cotton yarn; 40 cases straw boards; 40 cases cotton shirtings; 25 cases cotton sheeting.

From Kobe.—30 cases porcelain ware; 20 cases jeans; 77 cases cotton shirting; 103 cases rayon goods; 70 cases glassware; 96 cases straw boards; 35 cases canvas shoes.

From Tokio.—23 bales cotton yarn.

From Moji.—285 bales straw boards; 220 bags cement; 33 cases vegetable wax.

From Hongkong.—50 bags sugar candy; 20 cases dry ginger; 45 cases wet ginger; 76 cases preserves.

From Canton.—29 cases glassware.

From Shanghai.—185 bales cotton yarn.

From Penang.—450 slates tin; 149 cases betelnuts; 150 cases pea tapoca.

From Singapore.—1405 bags sago flour; 441 bags rattan; 241 bags betelnuts; 21 bags gum benzamin; 25 bags gum copal.

From Colombo.—122 cases tea; 129 bales gunnies.

S. S. Jalapura, Agents, S. S. N. Co. from Moulmein.—13110 bags rice.

From Rangoon.—5432 bags rice; 509 bundles teak scantlings; 260 nos. jumpy drums; 15 bundles gunnies; 18 bales cotton waste.

From Tuticorin.—29 bundles gunnies; 15 bales cotton yarn; 50 bags Oorid husk; 60 bags Oorid husk dust.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 1. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 52/6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 84.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 83.

4 per cent Loan due 1980/70 Rs. 61/12.

4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 62.

4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955/60 Rs. 68/.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 81/12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 91.

5 per cent Loan due 1939/44 Rs. 82.

6 per cent Bonds due 1933/36 Rs. 94/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 87.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 92/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/3.

6 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 100/12.

6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 99/14.

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day 6-30 and 10 p.m. A Realistic Picture of Lancashire Mining Life.

THE STRONGER SEX.

featuring COLIN CLIVE, A.D.R. ALLEN. A Gainsborough picture.

EMPRESS TALKIES

To-day 6-30 and 10 p.m. The King of Mirth in a

Glorious All-Talking Picture HAROLD LLOYD

in FEET FIRST.

All-Talking, All-Laughing.

Commencing from Next Saturday 5th Dec. Pickfair Pictures Corporation's (Bombay) Dynamic Talkie of

Action! Speed! Romance! Love! Thrills!

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WITH Richard TALMADGE

"ACE of Screen Dare-Devis & Renowned Stunt King"

AT GLOBE TALKIES (SANDHURST ROAD)

GANDHARVA

NATAK

MANDALI

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at 8-30 P. M.

"SWAYAMWAR"

SATURDAY 5-12-31 at 8-30 P. M.

And

SUNDAY, 6-12-31 at 3 P. M.

"SANT KANHO

PATRA"

Flap Open at the Theatre.

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LOST OR IMPAIRED

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VICE in cases of Lost Vitality

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write stating your age, married

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1931

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"CRAVING FOR FREEDOM MUST BE SATISFIED"

Pt. Malaviya On India's Intolerable Degradation

"GALLING RESTRICTIONS WOULD
PROVOKE RESISTANCE"

—MRS. SUBBAYAN

"TIME HAS COME FOR BRITAIN TO TAKE
LONG STEP FROM WHERE THERE IS
NO RETURNING"

—MR. SASTRI

LONDON, November 30.

Sher Muhammed Khan in the plenary session of the R.T.C. deal with defence. He supported the proposed Indian Defence Committee, which should include a representative of the enlisted classes. He warned against imperilling the country's safety by a reduction of the fighting forces. Referring to the proposals for opening enlistment to all classes, he insisted that it was essential not to allow deterioration of the present standard, declaring that the units raised during the war from non-enlisted classes had proved a hopeless failure. Finally he urged that ex-soldiers should enjoy the franchise and receive adequate representation in the Legislatures.

Sardar Sampuran Singh drew attention to the grave economic condition in India and while agreeing with the inadvisability of reducing the size and efficiency of the Army, suggested that retrenchment could be effected by substituting Indian troops for British. He urged the necessity of restoring faith in British justice and fairness.

REMOVE UNTOUCHABILITY BLOT.

Referring to the Depressed Classes, Mrs. Naidu said that the Hindu community should be pledged to remove the blot of untouchability. The Depressed Classes should have an equal place in all things.

She eulogised the attitude of the Princes in declaring in favour of the Federation. They had realised that they were Indians first and Princes afterwards and their only security lay in the allegiance of their own people.

The Maharao of Cutch said, that the Federation deserved sympathetic consideration, though the right method for the Princes to enter the Federation was still to be determined. He noted with satisfaction the British Government's assurances that the rights and interests of the States and their people would be safeguarded.

The consideration shown to the maritime States was an example that such attention would encourage the States to enter the Federation enthusiastically. The Princes were second to none in their desire to promote India's progress, but they adhered rigidly to the British connection. Promises made to India must be fulfilled; otherwise he was afraid to think of the consequences. But he was sure that the Government would give the right lead.

DR. MOONJE ON MAHASABHA'S DEMAND.

Dr. Moonje contended that neither the communal failure nor the Princes' hesitancy constituted a bar to achieving Dominion Status, which he had come to demand on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha. He would welcome the Princes into the Federation but pending their decision a constitution for British India should be evolved. He expressed the opinion that an agreed solution of the Minorities problem should follow on the attainment of full responsible government; otherwise, it could be referred to the League of Nations.

He criticised the failure to summon the Defence Sub-Committee which was all the more necessary as the majority of the recommendations of the Chetwode Committee were regarded as a breach of faith in India. He pleaded for greater representation to the Central Provinces in the Federal Legislature. He claimed a de-

laration of fundamental rights for States' subjects.

"STEREOTYPING UNTOUCHABILITY."

He criticised the Minorities Agreement and said he was opposed to stereotyping untouchability by giving the Depressed Classes separate electorates.

The demands of the Depressed Classes were reiterated by Mr. Srinivasan who insisted on the necessity of special representation by separate electorates, which must not be regarded from the viewpoint of their effect on the Hindu religion and society but whether they would give the Depressed Classes real representation. He complained that the claims of the Depressed Classes were denied recognition in some quarters and said that in those circumstances, they were not prepared to support any scheme of responsible government. But if they were given sufficient representation for their protection, they would consent to the fullest responsibility consistently with their safety. He added that their rights and safeguards must be embodied in the constitution.

Dr. Datta believed that representation should be by vocation and not by religion, and upon the vocational basis the communal problem should be solved. The alternative was proportional representation. States should be democratised before entering the Federation. Release of provinces from the Central control was indispensable to ensure economic progress of masses, and responsibility at the Centre must be simultaneous.

RIISING TIDE OF INDIAN SENTIMENT.

Dr. Sapru reviewed at some length the proposed safeguards and commented on the great measure of agreement reached. He paid a tribute in this connection to the generous and compromising attitude of the European delegates, and referring to Defence and External Affairs he said that a considerable measure of power would be placed in popular hands with the promise of transfer of rest after short transition. He hoped that nobody would overrate the failure of the communal settlement. He believed that the rising tide of Indian sentiment favoured a settlement satisfying all minorities. No sacrifice was too great for the purpose of winning over minorities.

Mr. Raghaviah gave a general support of Travancore, Cochin and Pudukotah to the main principles of the Federal Committees reports; but said that there were certain points which required exploration and adjustment before they were decided finally.

YOUNG INDIA'S DEMANDS.

With regard to the Federation he urged larger Federal Houses in order to provide adequate representation of States. He concluded by saying that young India demanded responsibility at the centre and a Federation which would ensure that would bring the two Indias into harmonious co-operation.

DANGER OF DELAY.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed, explaining the abstention of Muslims from the debates on defence and other vital questions hoped that their attitude that it was impossible to discuss these problems until the governing problem was settled would be understood as indubitably right. He completely agreed with the principle of Federation, but thought that it would take considerable time to work out. Meanwhile it was essential to satisfy the legitimate claims of provinces. Provincial Autonomy must be conferred without delay and immediately the Round Table Conference was over, machinery

should be established to work out the Federal Constitution.

NO GALLING RESTRICTIONS WANTED.

Mrs. Subbayan declared that the Federal Structure Sub-committee had made considerable advance in the development of Federation which alone could realise Indian aspirations. She recognised the necessity of safeguards, but begged their English friends to remember that galling restrictions would only provoke resistance.

There was a strong sense of financial responsibility in India; and some events in the present legislatures had constituted an abnormal reaction to the existing constitution. Delegates in the past few weeks had suffered torturing anxieties. Provincial Autonomy was as impracticable without the communal settlement as central responsibility. She hoped that Government would not take fatal step apprehended, and concluded by reminding them of the necessity of safeguarding the interests of Women.

Mr. Ghuznavi declared that Muslims would never, in any circumstances, accept a constitution which did not embody the minimum safeguards that they believed to be vital to their welfare. Referring to Bengal he said, that the most urgent need was for a Government which would ensure stability and safety of property and lives of law-abiding citizens. He severely attacked the Calcutta Corporation for its resolution of sorrow on the occasion of the execution of Dinesh Gupta. He said that the Corporation was educating its school children in the hatred of the British. He complained that Muslims were not fairly treated by Government, pointing out that Muslims held only a tiny percentage of posts in public services in Bengal, although they constituted the majority of its population.

"FEDERATION A DISTANT IDEAL."

He affirmed that Muslims insisted on separate electorates, and added that the communal question would be settled when Hindus met the Muslim demands as Muslims in Egypt had met the Christians' demands. Having criticised the financial proposals, he said that Bengal would never accept retention of the jute export duty by the Federal Government. He was of the opinion that Federation was a distant ideal. Government should introduce Provincial Autonomy immediately and pave the way for Central Responsibility later.

Sir Sayad Muhammad Meher-shah also asserted that Muslims would not accept the Constitution unless their demands were met. He said the time had come for Government to solve the communal problem which was serious. He supported all advance both at the Centre and in Provinces.

Mr. Jamal Muhammad said that nobody in India would be satisfied with anything less than responsibility at the Centre simultaneously with Provincial Autonomy. Indians demanded full and unrestricted control of all affairs. The Indian Debt was small before the War. Its present magnitude was the result of the currency policy. Indians would provide funds for defence from self-interest. If internal disturbances arose Indians would be the sufferers, and naturally, they would provide against them. He feared that military safeguards would account for the taxation involved.

INDIA'S GREATEST CURSE.

Col. Gidney argued that Provincial Autonomy alone was insufficient. He said that Anglo-Indians looked to the British Government for justice, for without Anglo-Indians India would have waited for decades for her present development. He hoped that if the Conference proceedings were to continue in India through Committees and otherwise Anglo-Indians would be represented. He advocated a committee of inquiry into the present unsatisfactory position of I.M.S. in order to remove distinctions between Indians and the British and so destroy the colour prejudice which was India's greatest curse.

REDUCE ARMY TO 1913 LEVEL.

Mr. Birla did not share the view that the Conference was a success. He said that the future Government would not have a shadow of control over the Finance Depart-

ment. He doubted whether the Commerce Department would be transferred without safeguards, and pointed out that out of 90 crores' budget, 70 crores would be reserved. Mr. Birla emphasised the necessity of reducing the expenditure, particularly on the Army, which should be reduced at least to 1913 level. He proceeded to press for the examination of India's obligations, and referring to the demand that City financiers should be reassured said that the Indian investor who was not represented at the Round Table Conference had equally to be considered, for he would provide money for future development.

NO CHANGE OF HEART.

He concluded that to-morrow he might see a change of heart, but at present he saw no sign of it. Mr. Birla averred that the people of Berar did not desire in any way different treatment from British Indian Provinces.

INJUSTICE.

Sir P. Thakurdas dealt with the present economic conditions, amid a world-wide blizzard, and referred to taxation, currency and gold standard, and said that the linking of the Rupee to Gold constituted injustice. He advocated confining the borrowing to India, except with the authority of the Legislature. He said that there was no question of repudiation of Debt, but no further sterling debt should be incurred except to meet the existing debt. England must not say "because you have our money, you shall not have freedom."

Dewan Bahadur A.R. Mudaliyar deprecated criticism of the Conference as unsuccessful. He referred to the handicap caused by the failure of the communal settlement, and also said that there was on the present occasion lack of the last session's driving force by the British Government. He said that Justices were of opinion that it was impossible to work provincial autonomy alone.

Sir C. Setalvad urged difficulties in the way of Federation, investigation of which should not be used as a pretext for delaying Self Government. Any scheme for Reforms by instalments was doomed. Minorities must be satisfied that the majority community should go to great lengths to that end. The communal question had been exaggerated. There was, no doubt, that the points of agreement far outnumbered the points of disagreement. He hoped that when the question was settled, provision would be made that any voter in separate electorate desiring to join the joint electorate would be free to do so.

Mahatma Gandhi then addressed of the House.

INTOLERABLE DEGRADATION.

Pandit Malaviya declared that India's problem had not been thoroughly understood in Britain. All things considered, the position did not give hope for future. There were few Englishmen who had made up their minds to consider the Indian problem as they would consider another white people's problem. Unless Parliament made up its mind definitely that responsible Government should be established in India and unless that decision was placed beyond dispute, and beyond the possibility of being affected by any change in office or elsewhere, India could not expect that a new era would shortly dawn. India felt intolerable degradation of being under the foreign yoke. Even Gandhi's influence would not be sufficient to satisfy people's craving for freedom. Great responsibility rested on the British people and Parliament. The mere declaration that responsibility in the Centre would be established at a future date would not suffice to satisfy India.

WANTED EQUALITY.

Mr. Sastri said that speakers had been proceeding on the basis of uneasy speculations. One remark had been driven out of field, but now provincial autonomy with Central responsibility for British India had been advocated. That would not suffice. It would be a pity to recoil from the grand conception of an All-India Federation. He added that Indians lacked not loyalty to the Commonwealth but occasions to take pride in the Empire. One thing wanted was equality with self-governing parts of the Commonwealth. Time had come for Britain to take the long step from which there was no returning. Most of the delegates

PREMIER SENDS FOR LANSBURY

Labour M. P. For India

MAYOR ATTLEE'S NEW JOB?

(From Our Staff Correspondent),
LONDON, Nov. 30.

While speech-making was in full swing at St. James' Palace, under Lord Sankey's chairmanship the Prime Minister was busy discussing India with his Cabinet colleagues in a room in the House of Commons. He had over a 40-minute meeting with them, and subsequently sent for Mr. Lansbury, the Opposition Leader.

Mr. Lansbury was accompanied by Major Attlee and Mr. Tom Williams.

It is believed that the Premier's interview with the Labourites which lasted nearly 20 minutes, was in connection with the choice of the Labour members on the Committee of Investigation which Government have decided to send to India early next year, if not before the end of December under Lord Sankey's chairmanship.

ALL AGAINST MAJOR ATTLEE.

It is understood that the Prime Minister and his colleagues are in favour of Major Attlee as the Labour member of the proposed committee. The Labour Parliamentary Committee on India, however, and not enthusiastic supporters of Major Attlee in view of the strong prejudice the Indian people have against him, on account of his association with the Simon Commission.

Mr. Lansbury is busy consulting his Labour colleagues including Mr. Benn and Mr. Lees-Smith, who though not in Parliament, enjoy his complete confidence. Mr. Lansbury finds his job of selection very difficult.

As for the selection of the Tory and Liberal members, the Premier has not much difficulty to meet.

VICEROY'S ORDINANCE IN PARLIAMENT.

Doing Their Best To Deal With
Dangerous Situation.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

In the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare announced that a Viceroy's Ordinance was being promulgated to-day dealing with Bengal terrorists, particularly in Chittagong District. He thought that they had done their best to deal with a dangerous situation.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

MR. SANJANA ELECTED
PRESIDENT.

(From Our Correspondent),
SURAT, Nov. 30.

The first meeting of the Surat Municipality was held this evening to elect their President. The Collector, Mr. Kothawala took the chair and requested the Board to elect the Chairman. The Corporation elected Mr. Chhotubhai Gulabdas Vakil as a Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Kothawala left the meeting after the election of the Chairman of the meeting and then the Municipality resolved to elect their president for a period of only one year. Mr. Sanjana, a Parsi pleader and a member of the suspended municipality was elected as a president of the municipality while Dewan Bahadur Thakorram and others have been defeated.

recognised that some reservations were necessary, but no safeguards were not in the interests of India should be included. He made two suggestions which would remove the sting of offence. The first was that restrictions should be revivable by the Indian Legislature; second was that the Viceroy should be instructed that safeguarding powers should be exercised solely in the interests of India. "The Conference dissolves but work must not." He welcomed the suggestion that Lord Sankey and other British politicians should visit India.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

CABINET APPROVES "MAC'S" STATEMENT

R. T. C. Debate Lasts Till
2-15 a. m. On Tuesday

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The statement which Mr. MacDonald will make at the Round Table Conference, to-day, was considered and approved by the Cabinet meeting which began at 9-15 p.m. and ended at 11-30 p.m. last night, after which Mr. MacDonald returned to St. James' Palace, at midnight, to preside at the Round Table Conference which adjourned at 2-15 a.m. this morning.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S SPEECH AT PLENARY SESSION

Sequel To Pressure Of
Labourites

(From Our Staff Correspondent),
LONDON, Nov. 30.

As Mahatma Gandhi had to address a group of Parliamentarians, Trade Unionists, Quakers and the Commonwealth of India Leaguers, in the evening, he addressed the Plenary Session late in the night. It is understood that he had prolonged conversations with the Labour Party officials, Mr. Lees-Smith and Mr. Benn, and was persuaded by them to speak in the Plenary Session.

MERE PROMISES WILL NOT DO

Sapru's Warning To Premier

(From Our Staff Correspondent),
LONDON, Nov. 30.

The afternoon session of the Round Table Conference became very lively with the speeches of Mr. Benn and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. The former as ex-Secretary of State of India made a very lucid speech couched in the most restrained language and appealing to the Premier on the eve of his declaration not to forget that another opportunity for conciliation with India would not come, if the hand of friendship extended by Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders was pushed aside by the Government.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was very friendly in his tone, though he emphatically declared that India was not prepared to listen to any sugar coated language or phraseology from the British Government, if it was not accompanied by what every section of the Federal Structure Committee had demanded, that is transfer of power to Indian hands with necessary safeguards for mutual interests.

GANDHIJI'S PROGRAMME

Arriving By "Cracovia"

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 30.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Congress President, has received a Cable from Mahatma Gandhi stating that he would be leaving London on Saturday next, reaching Villeneuve on Sunday. He will stay there till 11th, and will sail from Venice by S.E. "Cracovia" on 12th December.

(Continued from Column 7.)

combining out of Chittagong area is due to commence to-day, simultaneously with the new Ordinance. It has long been known that over a score of armoury raid absconders and other terrorists are hiding in the neighbouring villages and jungles as well as further in the interior. Elaborate preparations have been made by the Civil and Military authorities to be ready for a great roundup and "O hour" is believed to have been fixed to coincide with the publication of the New Ordinance in Delhi. The Governor especially announced at to-night's St. Andrews' Dinner that new operations had already commenced and although with reinforcement of troops any definite obstruction on the part of absconders was regarded as unlikely the authorities were prepared for all eventualities and determined to clean up the whole area, even to the extent of conducting definite expedition into the interior.—A.P.

"HEAVY ROLLER" WORKING

Bengal Govt. Determined

TO "LAY LOW" TERRORIST
MOVEMENT

CALCUTTA, November 30.

"A long tale of murder, attempted murder, intimidation, armed robbery and terrorism in Bengal, the present potential menace of gravest character and greatest obstacle to progress," said, the Governor at St. Andrews' Dinner, this evening. The Government's duty is plain as it is impossible to compromise with terrorism, for those practising, and encouraging it are outside the pale of ordinary law."

In reviewing the terrorist movement in Bengal during last twenty years and emphasising absolute necessity to introduce additional powers in the form of Ordinance which is undoubtedly more drastic than any hitherto enforced in Bengal, the Government announced vigorous and extensive action already taken under the latest Ordinance, whilst the future action would increase largely the number of detenus, which in turn, presented a problem of enforcing discipline in camps, which was matter already undertaken by Government who had now taken all necessary action to ensure proper measure of discipline.

REMOVAL OF DETENUS.

Dealing with the suggestion that detenus should be removed from the Bengal Presidency, the Governor admitted that although such removal in many cases would be godsend for the Province, it was a serious thing to ask another Province to take charge of such people, but he added the removal of certain people had already begun.

Referring to the new Ordinances the Governor said that operations in certain areas were already in progress and that civil authorities were being backed by all necessary military assistance, and that he felt confident that as a result of the measures now in operation, the lawlessness which had been produced by terrorism in certain areas would be successfully dealt with. Explaining the new system of tribunals provided by the Ordinance the Governor said Government considered it necessary without prejudice to the safety of innocent persons that those guilty of terrorist crime should be more speedily brought to justice, which would be assured under the new procedure. "Such tribunals will also have power of awarding the highest penalty of law for murderous attacks which fail, but which fall under the head of 'attempted murder'."

LAYING LOW TERRORISM.

The far-reaching and drastic powers of New Ordinance will be used to utmost that may be necessary until terrorist menace is laid low." While admitting that it was impossible to give an assurance that no further outrage would be committed the Governor declared that every endeavour was being made to round up known terrorists, forestall anticipated attacks, and visit speedy retribution to all guilty persons. The Governor then appealed for organised public opinion which would refuse to countenance terrorist activities and ensure proper co-operation with authorities, calling upon public bodies, all citizens, parents, guardians to join the Government in the formation of an expressed public opinion which would go further than anything to discourage terrorism.

Referring to the appointment of Sir John Anderson, the Governor paid a tribute to his brilliant record of public service and then deprecated attempts already being made to queer his pitch or run him out before he had even taken guard, by suggestions that his selection had been influenced by any qualifications of administration of repressive measure. "Terrorism may prove a nasty bitch in an already difficult wicket," said the Governor "but we hope that the application of heavy roller before his arrival, assisted by the drying sun of healthy public opinion will level out the pitch for him."

COMBING OUT CHITTAGONG AREA.

It is understood that the actual

(Continued in Column 6)